

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th March 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	600
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

N.B.—(P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N)	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 53 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Prao Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Girish Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijuan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkandhi...	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chhabis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitalshini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj... ..	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	"Hitavadi" (N). ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musliman; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
118	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahman ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahman ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quartely ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	500
150	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendro Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammeden; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	...
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayas-tha; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400

N. B.—(N) stands for newspaper and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Monthly	Kedar Nath Majumdar	1,000
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 56 years.	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
193	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami	300
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 31 years.	600
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik ; age 30 years.	1,000
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
199	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	431
200	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300
201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrid" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 30 years.	200
204	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	300
205	"Svarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	300
209	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 40 years.	500
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 41 years.	600

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
226	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ...	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

* E.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.
* suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kaya-stha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
243	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval" ...	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu. Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	
254	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujihi; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
266	"Al-Hilal" (N) ^c ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 26 years, and another.	.
<i>Uriya.</i>					
271	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

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^c Suspended

*Additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N) [*] ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N) [*] ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N) ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
5	"Bangali" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	.....	.....

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers.
* Suspended.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February, in an article entitled "The war of ten armies," says that with the progress of the war

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL MATIN*,
Feb. 22nd, 1915.

"The war of ten armies." the vigour of the belligerents is increasing and the hope of the seekers of peace is becoming fainter and fainter. It asserts that the present war is a war carried on with the help of modern arms, wonderful inventions and secret sciences, and the greater share of victory and defeat is for the nation which is distinguished in the sciences, arts and inventions. It is evident that the peace which will follow this war will be as important as the war itself is, but when that peace will come, cannot now be foretold. The truth is that the English and the Germans only are recognised to be the real combatants in this war. The German plan of stopping the trade of England and Ireland was devised simply with a view to forcing England to come to terms, because England cannot produce more than three months' provisions and its inhabitants have to depend for food for the remaining nine months of the year on foreign countries. It is admitted that if the routes for the import of food-stuffs be blocked, the firmness of England will be most seriously hit. But with the proverbially strong naval power of England, it is not easy to blockade that island.

The paper states that during the last fifteen days the war theatres have gained much importance and new phases have appeared. For a month and a half complaints about dearth of food in Germany are being heard, and those who have no knowledge of politics would imagine that if food did not reach Germany in a day or two, the people there would starve and be compelled to sue for peace. But such a contingency is very remote, because, as they say, Germany can produce food-stuffs sufficient for its inhabitants for nine months and besides this, Austria and Hungary can supply Germany with a large quantity of flour and wheat. Germany has also been freely procuring supplies from neighbouring neutral countries.

As regards the neutral Powers, the paper declares that the blockade of the trade routes of the British Isles by Germany has caused agitation in all the neutral countries. Of these neutrals, America is the most important, and for the last two weeks America has been in a state of indecision. Sometimes there are indications that she will take up the sword against Germany, and sometimes it seems as if she will remain neutral. But those who are familiar with politics are unanimous that with Japan fighting against Germany, America cannot join the Allies, especially now when Japan, considering the present time to be opportune, is trying to acquire new advantages in China. If America declares war against Germany, all her interests in the Far East will be subordinate to those of Japan. Besides, America also fears that in the event of her being at war with Germany, the 8 millions of Germans in the United States of America, as well as the 5 or 6 millions of Germans in Brazil and other American countries, would wage an internal war in America.

As regards Italy, the paper observes that her policy is also doubtful. She says that she has ordered concentration of forces against Austria, and the freedom of Sydney (?), but her vacillation is apparent from the refusal of her Minister to make public her foreign policy.

As regards the Ottomans, the paper says that for the last two weeks, i.e., since the Suez Canal affair and the retreat of the Ottomans, no telegrams have been received from the Turkish theatre of war. It says that information has been received by wire that the Caucasus have been cleared of the Turks and that German officers and Turkish troops have fallen out, but it is difficult to say how far this news is correct. Certainly the Turks are quiet in that region. No news has come from Jarna. The progress and ascendancy of the British in Bussorah and its suburbs are said to be daily increasing. The tone of the English papers with regard to the Turks has become much milder. Some think that the Turks will make peace with England, France and Russia, but the Germans have become so dominant by land and sea in Turkey that the idea is not likely to be realised.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

2. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

"Unnatural reports."

Some English papers say that the Germans have bought over the *Mujtahed* of Persia and the Young Persians into joining Turkey against England and Russia. But the Shah's recent speech in Parliament shows that he is going to continue neutral. So not much value seems to attach to the report above mentioned. If the priests and young Persians who wield great political influence in Persia had been won over by German gold, Persia would have declared war by this time. The Persians have nothing to do with the violation of their territory near Azarbaijan by Turkey.

NAYAK,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, referring to a possible

"America is swinging in a balance."

rupture between America on the one hand and England or Germany on the other, writes:—

If the Bill enabling America to purchase German vessels be passed into law, and the vessel *Dacia* be captured by England, then England will possibly be at war with America. If, on the other hand, it is not passed and Germany sinks American merchant vessels, in accordance with her proclamations, then America will surely declare war against Germany. Hence America is now swinging in a balance, and which way she may be wafted away by the winds, lies still hidden in the womb of the future.

BANGALI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

4. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, referring to the

"China and Japan."

reported rupture between China and Japan, concludes thus:—

Japan has proclaimed or rather given "assurances" that she has no intention to oppose the interests of the Allies in China, but she is silent with regard to the loss to be sustained by China. If the name of China is effaced from the map of Asia, the interests of the Allied Powers will not only suffer, but those of the whole world also. There is no reason to doubt that China will be made a fresh bone of contention among the nations and will give rise to a great war again after the conclusion of this, if Europe remains silent at this hour of the change of fortune of China. Is Europe bent upon destroying the peace and civilisation of the world, by allowing Japan an opportunity to light up the fire of hell?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGALI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

5. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, in the course of its

"The threatening hiss."

leading article, writes:—

Everyone thinks that the Bengalis are like venomless serpents, to whom perfect venomlessness is the highest object of life. This is why they do not even know how to utter a threatening hiss. Consequently plunder and robbery, in all their colours, indigenous and foreign, assail the venomless huge serpent, namely, the Bengali community. Had not the Indians been deprived of the use of arms, they could at least have kept their oppressors in check to a certain extent by making a show of retaliation. It is their defenceless condition which so tempts dacoits to make an easy prey of them.

BANGALI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

6. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 27th February takes the *Englishman*

"Whipping a dead horse."

severely to task for suggesting, in connection with the recent outrage in Calcutta, that drastic steps should be taken, like the arrest of all political suspects, the stern punishment of all men found with revolvers on their persons and so forth. The people of this country are generally inoffensive, and outrages committed by a few of them ought not to expose all to fresh sufferings at the hands of the police in addition to the sufferings they are now undergoing. Suffragettes in England and Sir E. Carson's followers were guilty of many acts of lawlessness. Did the *Englishman* venture to suggest such drastic measures for them?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

7. In connection with the recent political dacoities and murders in

"An old man's sayings."

Calcutta, a correspondent of the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, suggests that it is very necessary that the number of police sentries in Calcutta should be

doubled, European Sergeants should be posted in the Indian section of the town and the *parawallas* should be very careful in the performance of watch-and-ward duty. Something should also be done to control bioscope shows, the scenic exhibition of detective stories dealing with sensational forms of crime, being forbidden and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should personally inspect all suspected houses in their respective jurisdictions, so that the movements of suspects may be known.

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February notices that "Babu dacoits in the country." in spite of the annulment of the partition of Bengal, anarchical outrages and political dacoities are being frequently perpetrated in the country, especially in Eastern Bengal. The Babu anarchists ought to know that murder and rapine can never bring about the salvation of a country. The political dacoits are gradually degenerating into professional dacoits. May God enlighten the minds of these men with virtuous ideas!

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

9. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says that the recent dacoities in Calcutta have created a panic among well-to-do people. Where are they to keep their wealth, if even in Calcutta armed bandits can rob with impunity on public roads and in crowded places in broad day-light and in the evening? This is, in fact, an undreamt of state of things in the city.

NAYAK,
Feb. 25th, 1915.

10. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th February, commenting upon the dacoity recently perpetrated in the firm of Bird & Co., in Garden Reach, Calcutta writes:—

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1915.

We are continually hearing of the commission of such daring dacoities—not to speak of minor ones and other acts of terrorism and plunder from various places. There is no doubt that the authorities are trying their best to suppress them, but the people are passing their days in great fear, as it is not known when and where a fresh dacoity will be committed, and it is almost impossible to have the benefit of immediate police aid. The inhabitants are unarmed, whereas the miscreants often appear equipped with arms. Under such circumstances, we appeal to the authorities to relax, to some extent, the stringency of the provisions of the Arms Act, and to thus enable the people to defend themselves.

11. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, referring to the recent dacoity at Belliaghata, writes:—
"The dacoity at Belliaghata" We are simply astonished at the perpetration of a dacoity at Belliaghata. If such a thing can take place at a spot near Sealdah at 9 in the night, who can say whether it will not take place within the four corners of Calcutta, some day or other. If such was the state of things in the early part of the night, perhaps everything would have been looted if the dacoity had been committed at midnight. There is not only loss of money, but, if anybody dares to oppose it, there is the risk of his losing his life. We now find happening that which is inevitable—an armed man contesting for money with another who is unarmed. It is getting difficult for monied traders to live in safety.

NAYAK,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

12. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the recent dacoities in Garden Reach, Belliaghata and the murder in Pathuriaghata leave no doubt in the mind of the public that these acts have been done by persons belonging to respectable classes. This is a fact very much to be deplored, especially in a country like India, where blood counts for much. This participation of respectable people in such heinous acts does not presage well for Indian society. Looking from the political standpoint, the future also seems dark. Self-government can be obtained only by a law-abiding course. This is a lesson which Ireland teaches to the fullest extent.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

13. The *Bangali* [Calcutta], of the 1st March says that the terrible news of the murder of Sub-Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherji will astound the public. It will surely cause great regret throughout the country.

BANGALI,
1st Mar. 1915.

RANGPUR DIKPROKASH.
Feb. 21st, 1915.

14. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 21st February has the following in English:—

Sensational dacoities in Bengal. We have already announced several big and sensational dacoities in our own district and again another similar outrage has taken place in the Kurigram Subdivision on the 11th instant, resulting in the loss, it is reported, of Rs. 15,000. The people are helpless without any means of self-defence, and the authorities appear to be equally powerless. What is one to do then in a plight of this kind? We do not want theorists and scape-goats. We have had enough of them. All we now want to know is whether the lives and properties of the people are to continue to be at the tender mercy of any villain who chooses to take to the profession of a dacoit, perhaps just as a pastime, or merely for want of something better!

KHULNAVASI.
Feb. 20th, 1915.

15. Writing in the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 20th February, Mozammel Shaikh, President of the Sarappur Union, under the Dumuria thana, in the Khulna district, says that in *Sravan* last, one Tamir Kaviraj, an inhabitant of village Sarappur, suddenly disappeared, and his son Panchu suspected that he had been murdered by Chhepatulya, with the aid of his relatives, on account of a notorious criminal intrigue between his wife and the missing man. After some time Chhepatulya and others told Panchu that his father had gone to Kapilmuni. On this, three men named Kachhimaddi, Jitu Mandal and Tara Gazi went with Panchu to the bazar at Raipur, with the ostensible object of going thence to Kapilmuni in search of Panchu's father. Since then Panchu also has mysteriously disappeared. Kachhimuddi and others, on returning to Srappur the same night, told their neighbours that Panchu had gone to his sister's house in village Raipur. When Panchu did not return for two or three days the President lodged information in Dumuria thana. The Head Constable of the thana, on enquiry and after preliminary investigation, assured the President of his conviction that the two missing men had been murdered and remained in the village for further prosecuting the investigation. The following morning, the village chaukidar gave him information that Chhepatulya had committed suicide by hanging. This information, which the Head Constable reported as true, led to the enquiry of the main case being brought to a close. Since then the President has repeatedly reminded the Head Constable of the matter and invariably got the reply that the Sub-Inspector would enquire. The President, expecting an enquiry, did not lodge any further information, but on seeing that the matter was going to be hushed up, is trying to draw the attention of the authorities to it through the press.

The editor remarks that murder is increasing in the Khulna district, and that a proper enquiry into the above case will disclose the murder as well as the irregularities in the conduct of the Head Constable and the Sub-Inspector.

BANGAVASI.
Feb. 27th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that considering how piracy is increasing in the rivers in Bengal one cannot but support the scheme of the Inspector-General of Police to establish a centre of the River Police and a dockyard for the Police boats, launches and so forth on the Barisal river.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Feb. 27th, 1915.

17. Referring to the acquittal by the High Court of all the accused in the Raja Bazar bomb case, with the exception of one, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes:—

The Raja Bazar bomb case and the police.

What good is being done by spending large sums of money (we think that Government has spent nearly a crore of rupees during the last ten years) in cases like this? This lavish expenditure of money is neither checking the criminals nor preventing anarchical outrages. This is what led us once to say jokingly that the money which was being spent in cases could buy up the *bombwallas*. What is to be done now? The police are gradually losing the support and co-operation of the people, and the fear of punishment which people once entertained under British rule is gradually passing away. Consequently the police are gradually failing to maintain the peace. The authorities are now asking people to keep *lathis* and so forth to defend themselves and announcing rewards for capture of dacoits. If villagers can capture

dacoits, where will the superiority of the police remain? If people can guard their lives and property without the help of the police, where will the strength of the police be in their view? Have the authorities considered this?

18. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that oppression by the police is daily on the increase. A good deal has been written regarding this. Mr. Wacha has

Police reform.

also drawn the attention of the Government to the matter by publishing his brochure, entitled "The Police Reform." But nothing has come of this. The functions of the police are to establish peace and prevent oppression, but one is simply pained to find the police failing to do its duty. It then goes on to point out some of the glaring defects in the Police Department. It says that more than 90 per cent. of the police staff take bribes. As an instance of this, it draws attention to the case of the constables who have recently been convicted of taking some money from a labourer in the Faridpur district.

Another evil tendency which is showing itself prominently among the police officers is to oppress innocent persons and to make them confess to the commission of a crime which the officers are unable to detect.

They do so to escape being censured. As an instance of this, it quotes a Punjab case, in which an innocent man was on the point of being sentenced to death for the murder of a woman. He had confessed to his guilt, and was only saved by the timely appearance of the woman who was said to have been murdered. The presumption is that some pressure must have been brought upon him which made him prefer death rather than bear that unknown pressure. The paper remarks that it will wait and see what steps the Punjab Government take in regard to this.

The last evil is, that the police make great differentiation between Europeans and Indians. They respect the most ordinary white man, but do not show the same deference to the richest Indian.

In our opinion, if feelings of amity are created between the police and the people by adopting the necessary measures, then only can it be hoped that the police will get considerable help from the latter.

19. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February refers to the question of petty corruption among the Calcutta *parawallas*. They levy a fee from all coachmen at

Corruption in Calcutta Police.

Sealdah and Dum-Dum stations and often from cartmen at the Pattipukur station. It is scandalous that this evil is not effectively dealt with.

20. Referring to the proposal to revise the Act relating to theatrical and similar performances in India, the *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says:—

The law of theatrical and similar performances.

Of late it has become impossible to hold performances of historical and especially patriotic dramas. Those who are judges of the merits of these dramas have not the least connection with the literary world. And it often happens that orders are issued prohibiting the theatrical performance of a drama a month after permission had been given for staging it. The decisions of the higher authorities also regarding the merits of dramas often change. As, for instance, the Government of Lord Minto found nothing objectionable in the late Mr. D. L. Roy's dramas, and Lord Minto refused to entertain the suggestion of prohibiting their being staged. Their performance has, however, been prohibited in Lord Hardinge's time.

21. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th February is grieved to see that the professional theatres in Calcutta are gradually falling from the height to which they were raised by men like Girish Chandra Ghosh and Ardhen-

"The professional theatres in Calcutta."

dushekhar Mustafi. They used to manage theatres with the idea that they were institutions where people might be taught to dislike social evils and immoral practices and imbibe high moral and political principles. Since their death, however, the theatres in Calcutta have become thoroughly divorced from this high idea and are now being run purely on the principle of making money by pandering to the evil taste of the public and the vicious side of human nature. Actresses and dancing girls are now freely allowed to ogle and make gestures and postures suggestive of immoral ideas on the stage. The audience are allowed to bring even mistresses to the auditorium. Immoral plays are staged, such as "*Kismis*" and "*Premier Zeppelin*" (Love's Zeppelin). It is

BIR BHARAT,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

BANGALI,
Mar. 1st, 1915.

NAYAK,
Feb. 25th, 1915.

to be highly regretted that the vernacular press, headed by the *Bangavasi*, *Hitavadi*, and so forth, take no notice of all this. Is it because they are bribed with free passes by the managers of the theatres? If the theatres are allowed to be gradually degraded in this fashion, they will do a great harm to society by poisoning the minds of students and, in general, fostering immoral ideas among all men. The press wields a great power over the public mind, so that it can, if it likes, easily repress the evil which has not yet secured a firm hold on men's minds.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BIR BHARAT,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

22. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that Hindi has been adopted as the court language of Dhanbaid. This has been done for the sake of the convenience of a majority of the inhabitants there, and has led the Bengalis to create a great agitation against it. It urges the inhabitants of Dhanbaid to commence a counter agitation, so that they may not lose the boon they have obtained.

(d)—*Education.*

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February cordially welcomes Lord Hardinge to Calcutta and hopes that he will favourably consider the claims to State help of the University College of Science.

BANGALI,
Feb. 27th, 1915

24. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 27th February cannot see why the University authorities should lament any increase in the number of "passes," irrespective of whether such increase is due to a lowering of the standard of examination or not. Referring to the opinion broached that this increase is due to the leniency of Bengali examiners the paper sarcastically suggests that if the examiners are to be stern and ruthless men with no mercy for the examinees, let some Gurkhas be appointed for the purpose, or better still, some Germans who have committed such a slaughter in Belgium.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

25. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, referring to Title Examinations in Calcutta, writes that mistakes occur in the examination papers every year. Is that creditable to the members of the Examination Board? Does not that show their carelessness? Is Dr. Vidyabhushan becoming more and more fond of flattery? Or is he becoming blind? Or does he think this a good way of spreading his reputation? Such things occur because the members unduly favour men who seek their patronage, but who are almost utterly ignorant of Sanskrit. Setting the questions and printing them cost money, but still large numbers of mistakes occur in them. Why? (Reference is made here to 25 specific mistakes occurring in the two papers on *Kavya* in the last Middle Examination, 9 of which are said to be serious ones.)

PRAVASI,
Falgun, 1321 (B.E.)

26. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for the month of *Falgun* 1321 B. E., refers to the steady decrease in the number of primary schools in Bengal during the last few years. This is in contrast to other provinces in India, where the number of schools has increased along with an improvement of the schools. It remains to be seen whether there has been any improvement in the schools in Bengal, but there is no doubt that their numbers are dwindling. Is that a way of showing the peculiar competence which Mr. Hornell was given credit for when he was appointed to his post over the heads of many of his seniors?

Continuing, the journal refers to a rumour that the Inspector of Schools for the Burdwan Division has ordered his subordinates not to sanction the opening of new schools. Is this true? If it is, it goes against the express desire of the King-Emperor and of the Government of India.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

27. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February writes that in Cochin and Baroda mass education is compulsory, thanks to the efforts of the local Durbars. But in British India, we are more backward in this respect, notwithstanding the efforts of the late Mr. Gokhale in this direction.

28. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th February says that either cholera or small-pox is found to rage always in Calcutta in this part of the year. We, therefore, think it would be better to revert to the old practice of holding the University examinations in winter.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

29. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February refers to a prayer by the Anjuman of Gaibandha in Rangpur against the purchase of the graveyard and *Idgah* at Balutowa in that subdivision. The prayer is quite just. Such places cannot be sold. Let not there be any opportunity afforded for a further agitation on the subject.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

30. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes that Moslems, by their abstention from political agitation, now find themselves deprived of many of their just political rights, some of which have been appropriated by the Hindus. In municipal towns; for instance, though the Moslems pay their rates regularly, the municipal funds are spent for the betterment of the Hindu quarters only. This is because the Moslems are not well represented on Municipal and Local Boards. The Moslem Government nominees on these boards cannot properly look after Moslem interests. Nawab Shams-ul-Huda has disappointed the anticipation of his co-religionists, who expected that he would do something to mitigate this evil.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

Again, 75 per cent. of the Moslems who are eligible, do not appear in the voting lists, thanks to the machinations of the Hindus, who prepare them; and such voters as there are cannot always freely vote for Moslem candidates because of the terrorism exercised by Hindu landlords and their agents. We have not yet forgotten the agitation by certain Calcutta Hindus against anybody voting for the beef-eating *Neria*, Mahbub Ali, some years ago. What is wanted is a strong agitation for the separate representation of Moslems on local bodies.

31. The *Darshak* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

DARSHAK,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

Vaccination—A suggestion. Dr. Chuni Lal Bose, Rai Bahadur, has recently delivered a long speech in the Overtoun Hall, on the necessity of vaccination, and is of opinion that those who hold the contrary view are superstitious and inexperienced. To express an opinion in a meeting is one thing and to have personal knowledge of the thing is quite another. We know that bad effects have often emanated from vaccination. It should be demonstrated experimentally whether the virus now used, is thoroughly reliable and can serve as a perfect preventive of small-pox.

32. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that the poor inhabitants of village Kanthaldaha, under the Masulghat thana, in the Howrah district, are suffering from intense water distress. If the Howrah District Board has no money to excavate tanks for these people, it should arrange for the use of the water of the "Sarkar Tank" equally by all the inhabitants of the village. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

33. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 27th February refers to the steady increase in the cases of phthisis occurring in Bengal, and asks Government to take special steps to meet the evil while there is yet time.

BANGALI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

34. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th February writes:—
It is now reported that many of the well-to-do raiyats have not yet paid up their rents and are determined not to pay them. We do not think that there is any truth in this

NIHAR,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

statement. None know better the real state of the country than those who have a personal experience of the needs of the people. The fact is that in these hard times the raiyats are short of money and have only a small quantity of crops in their possession, and if this is sold by auction, in execution of certificates, that which is worth Rs. 10 will fetch Rs. 3 only and the poor and middle class raiyats will be put to great inconvenience. Considering their present circumstances, it would be showing much kindness to them if they were allowed time to pay off their dues. They appeal to Government that they may be excused from paying the rent of the previous year and allowed time to pay off their dues for the current year.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

35. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that considering the loss which the people of Mymensingh have suffered on account of the great fall in the price of jute, Government should postpone the realisation of the cost of the survey and settlement of the district till the advent of a more favourable time.

Realisation of the cost of the survey and settlement in the Mymensingh district.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

36. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, referring to the Grand Trunk Canal scheme, suggests that it should include the improvement of Adi Ganga or Tolly's Nullah. This channel is fast coming to a condition which will make it difficult for people to use it for bathing purposes. It is a great pity that nothing has so far been done in this direction.

SAMAY,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

37. Referring to the presence of a male passenger in a female compartment in the 25 up train from Dacca to Mymensingh on the 13th instant, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, writes:—

"A male passenger in a female compartment."

There is a law in all countries which provides for the punishment of an officer who fails in his duty. We are anxious to know what punishment is meted out to the Station Master of Dacca by the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 28th, 1915.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes:—
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have recently built "Special ladies' compartment," new in its kind, after various experiments, for the 1st and 2nd class female passengers, to prevent the recurrence of outrages. In our opinion the use of such compartments should be introduced on all the railway lines of this country—especially for the benefit of intermediate and 3rd class female passengers.

(h)—*General.*

SANJIVANI
Feb. 25th, 1915.

39. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th February writes:—

"Lord Carmichael's courtesy towards cultivators."

Lord Carmichael shook hands with even the cultivators who welcomed him to the Agricultural Bank, near the Dacca Agricultural Farm, which His Excellency went to inspect on the 16th idem. Has even a police baroga, not to speak of the ruler of the whole country or the Magistrate of a district, ever thought of shaking hands with a cultivator? Will not the *hakims* of the country follow the example which His Excellency has been setting by his courtesy towards even the most insignificant people?

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

40. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the example

"Lord Carmichael's speech" in Bengali.

set by Lord Carmichael by delivering a speech in Bengali in the Prize Distribution meeting of the Dacca *Saraswat Samaj*, ought to open the eyes of Anglicised Indians as well as the Civilian rulers of the country. Formerly, these Civilians used to learn Bengali thoroughly and work and talk with people in Bengali. Consequently in those days common people could easily speak to Magistrates, on tour, of their wants and grievances. The Civilians of the

present day, however, although they pass examinations in Bengali do not use it as a medium of communication with the people, who therefore cannot speak to their Magistrate but through interpreters. This is doing immense harm to the country. Lord Carmichael will do a great service to the country if he issues orders for Magistrate to speak in Bengali.

41. On the same subject the *Darshak* [Calcutta] of the 26th February

DARSHAK,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

"Lord Carmichael's speech" in Bengali—The popularity of the Governor of Bengal.

writes:—

His Excellency knows full well how to captivate the minds of the people.

42. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says:—

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1915.

"Who is to fill whose place?"—Sirdar Daljit Singh.

Sir K. G. Gupta is about to retire and the Secretary of State for India has appointed Sirdar Daljit Singh in his place. The Sirdar is unknown

to most educated men in India. Some time ago he was appointed a member of the *Komagata Maru* Commission. We have, with a good deal of searching, found out that Sirdar Daljit Singh, got his C. I. E. in 1914 and is a distant relation of the Maharaja of Kapurthala and a Member of the Punjab Legislative and the Supreme Legislative Council. After the commencement of the war, he made a strikingly loyal speech in the Punjab Council. Moreover, he is known to be a deep scholar in the Sikh theology. He is a man conspicuous for his silence. But we do not know whether he has any knowledge of the principles of Indian administration. We know that he is a Member of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, but we do not know what makes him fit for a membership of the India Council. We can say without any hesitation that he does not represent India. If he has been appointed to please the Sikhs, that is altogether a different matter. No appointment in the India Council should, however, be made solely with the object of pleasing any particular community, no matter whether the nominee is fit for the place or not. The Congress demands that members of the India Council should be elected by the non-official members of the various Legislative Councils in India. If this is not granted, really qualified men will never get a place in the Council.

43. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says:—

BANGALI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

Ibid.

In the short sketch of Sardar Daljit Singh's life which we have received, we do not find any other mark of distinction than that he has always been a loyal supporter of the British Government. From this point of view, every one of the thirty-three crore inhabitants of India being a loyal supporter of the British Government, can be said to be qualified for the post which has been given to him.

44. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February mockingly

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

Ibid.

approves of the selection of Sardar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir K. G. Gupta on the India Council. The new Member is a contrast to his predecessor in every conceivable respect. One is a Bengali, the other a Punjabi; one is a Brahmo, the other a sikh; one is short and thin and the other stout and stalwart; one is an expert civilian, the other a fighter. There is really something to admire in this kind of choice.

45. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February is glad at the

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

Ibid.

appointment of an able man in the person of Sardar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir K. G. Gupta on the India Council.

46. The *Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 23rd February, referring to the prayer of the *Bangiya*

CHABBI-PARGANA
VARTAVAHA,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

"Medical Schools in Bengal and the Bengali language."

Sahitya Parishad to impart medical education in the Government Medical Schools in Bengal through the medium of Bengali, says that the discontinuance of the practice of imparting education in Bengali in the Medical Schools has done a great injury to the cause of Bengali literature by doing away with the necessity of writing medical books in Bengali. No language can be said to have a healthy all-round growth which does not include scientific subjects within its province.

The arguments which the *Parishad* has adduced in support of its prayer are all very sound. If the prayer is granted, not only will Bengali literature be benefited but the want of medical men in the mufassil will be, to a large extent, supplied.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

"Medical Schools in Bengal and the Bengali language."

DARSHAK,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

47. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 24th February also writes in the same strain on the above subject.

Ibid.

48. The *Darshak* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes on the same subject :—
Those who bear the least love to the Bengali language, will, we believe, lend their support to this proposal, opportune as it is.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

Ibid.

49. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 23rd February expresses the same view.

BANGALI,
Mar. 1st, 1915.

50. Referring to the British Indian Association's reply to the Bengal Government's proposal regarding teaching of scientific agriculture to landholders and respectable men, the *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 1st March agrees with the Association in the opinion that seven months are altogether insufficient for the completion of any course of useful agricultural education, and that the term should be at least one of three years. As regards the seat of the education, the Association is as much wrong in favouring Calcutta as the Government is in favouring Dacca. Dacca is not a particularly healthy place and is specially unsuited for students of Western Bengal. When students will have to leave their homes for education, it would be best for the institution to be established in some healthy place in the Bankura or Birbhum district. Moreover, the difference between the agricultural conditions prevailing in the high and dry lands of Western Bengal, and those prevailing in the low moist lands of Eastern Bengal makes it necessary, for the proper understanding of the agricultural idiosyncrasies of the two parts of Bengal, that there should be two agricultural farms, one in Bankura or Birbhum and the other in Dacca, for the students. The Association's suggestions to inaugurate an examination for conferring Degrees is quite reasonable.

JYOTI,
Feb. 18th, 1915.

51. On the same subject the *Jyoti* [Chittagong], of the 18th February, writes :—

Ibid.

All the efforts of Government to promote scientific agriculture in Bengal have apparently been a total failure. No one doubts the good intentions of Government, but its efforts have not been well directed. What is wanted is that steps should be taken to grow improved varieties of plants, etc., already existing in the country. Local cultivators should be encouraged to undertake this work by getting assistance in money, free supply of seeds, rewards and the like. It is no use teaching the *bhadralog* classes to grow crops which grow in America or Australia.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that people generally remain in ignorance of the many monographs or investigations published by Government on industrial subjects, on account of their being written in English. It suggests that translations of these should be published in the different vernaculars of the country.

Government monographs on industrial subjects should be translated into the vernacular.

DARSHAK,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

53. The *Darshak* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes :—

"Make hay while the sun shines." The gentleman, who was entrusted with the charge of investigating into the best means of starting fresh industries in Bengal has not yet brought out the results of his investigations.

PRAVASI,
Falgun 1321 (B.E.)

54. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for the month of *Falgun* 1321, B. E., refers to the help afforded by the Government in England to the new dye-works in England, and asks :—

India is poorer and more backward industrially than England. What is being done here by Government to help our industries?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

55. Referring to the recent debate in Council on Raja Kushalpal Singh's motion regarding *takavi* loans to help Indian industries, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta], of the 26th February, writes :—

The question of industries in the Legislative Council.

Raja Kushalpal's ideas on this subject have long been held by Indian politicians generally. Free-trade permits Government to levy an excise duty on Indian cotton mill products. Germany owes her great industrial progress

to State help. The indemnity of £200,000,000 from France in 1871 was utilised directly for promotion of industries, and scientific and chemical training of a sound order was given in the schools under encouragement from the State. These alone have made German industrial progress possible. It is the indifference and mistakes of the State in India which are the cause of India's decadent industrial condition. The time has come for our Government to turn over a new leaf.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke's reply to the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's Resolution is really astonishing. Even in England, where Mr. Clarke was born, educated people sought the protection of the State for the development of industries. An advice like—"People ought to stand on their own legs instead of depending on others" may very well adorn a newspaper article or the peroration of a platform speaker, but none but a lunatic would apply it in every case. Is it not ridiculous to ask a baby or a cripple to stand on its own legs without another's help?

Mr. Clarke has said that he cannot advise the Finance Minister to lock up Government's money in Indian industries in the present troublous time. But has the troublous time stopped all extraneous expense? If money can be spent like water for turning a vast graveyard like Delhi into a lovely garden, why can it not be spent in advancing loans for the development of industries in India? Mr. Clarke has also said that if the war suddenly comes to an end, it will be impossible for Government to get back the money it may now advance in Indian industries. Against this, it may be said, that just as it is the duty of Government to open works for the relief of famine-stricken people and dispensaries for the relief of sufferers from epidemics, so it is the duty of Government to spend money for the resuscitation and development of industries. Like agriculture, industries also support a people. Why then should not loans be advanced by Government for the development of industries?

57. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that the resolution which was adopted in the Imperial Legislative Council in place of the one proposed by the Hon'ble Raja Khushalpal Singh is altogether meaningless. It would have been better if the Hon'ble Member's resolution had not been accepted. That would have made it clear to the public that they should not expect any help from Government. At present Government does nothing but advise and investigate. Such advice is very cheap in India. People want something more than this.

We recognise the help which Government has given by placing the surplus Government money in the Presidency banks. This has done some good to the producers of raw materials; but it has done no good to the manufacturers. The manufacturers want no temporary help but a permanent one.

The paper agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji in this, that the unrest in this country is not of political origin, but is mainly an economical one. India does not want to sever her connections with Great Britain.

58. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says that the Government of the United Provinces has acted very wisely by applying itself to the resuscitation and development of industries within its jurisdiction. It can be said without hesitation that the bread problem is at the root of all mischief in India. Bengal, however, sleeps over the matter, although her Governor's largehearted sympathies with the people he rules are the household talk throughout the province.

59. Referring to the decline of the sugar industry in India, for which the *Statesman* holds the Indians themselves responsible, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that so long as foreign industries are supported by their respective Governments, industries of this country, having no Government support, will never be able to compete successfully against them. That this is realised by the English people also is proved by the demand for protection

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 26th, 1915

BANGALI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

"Government's help"—Raja
Kushalpal's Resolution.

Government support of industries in the United Provinces.

"Even the gait of the man whom one dislikes seems awkward"—The sugar industry in India.

in connection with the proposed establishment of an aniline dye manufactory in England. When the English people themselves, whose national finances are controlled by their own representatives, hesitate to lay out large capital on unprotected industries, is it to be wondered that the Indians also should be afraid of doing so? Even Mr. Balfour admits that so long as other countries have protection tariffs, the people of a country which follows the Free Trade policy never dare to lay out large capital on industries, and that they have surely good grounds for their fears.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February refers to the high prices of wheat prevailing in Upper India, and writes that unless remedial measures are taken forthwith, it will be impossible for the people to survive. It will not do to open only cheap grain shops. What is wanted is the prohibition of the export of wheat.

"The people's prayers"

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

61. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February supports the proposal of the *Civil and Military Gazette* to prohibit the export of food-grains from the Punjab till the prices fall in the country.

"Good arrangements in the Punjab."

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

62. Referring to the prayer of Messrs. Ralli Brothers for permission to export coarse wheat which, they say, has no market in India, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the

"Export of wheat."

27th February says:—

Government ought to enquire how far it is true that among a famishing people like the Indians there is no market for coarse wheat.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 28th, 1915.

63. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th February has a long leading article dealing with the question of high prices in India. After the outbreak of the war the price of food-stuffs has been steadily increasing. How far it will rise and what its

What will be the ultimate effect of the high price of food-grains in India.

ultimate effect will be are, in the opinion of the paper, things which no one can foresee.

Government has been grappling with the problem for some time. Their efforts in this direction have not yet proved successful. On the 25th December Government issued an ordinance restricting the amount of export from India. This did not produce the necessary effect on the rise of prices. Government has now entirely put a check on export by private persons.

It then goes on to show how the prices of wheat and food-stuffs have been steadily rising in Amritsar, Delhi and Calcutta. It says in this connection that wheat has been selling at a higher price than what has ever obtained even during the biggest famines.

It does not agree with the reasons advanced by Mr. Price, Financial Secretary to the United Provinces Government. Mr. Price says that the rise in prices is not due to the combination of the peasants and corn-sellers. The paper, however, thinks that it is so. This, in its opinion, is the reason why the Government ordinances have failed to reduce the prices.

It also remarks that in view of this state of things in India, the hope expressed by Mr. Asquith that there will be a reduction in the price of wheat when the new harvest comes in, sounds a little strange. People are so poor in India that Government has to give an extra grain allowance when wheat or rice sells at less than 10 seers the rupee.

It concludes by observing that no one can say what will be the effect of the high prices at present prevailing and which are every day threatening to rise.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

64. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February points out that the Government in Australia, has recently stopped the export of wheat from South Australia to Tasmania. This is not what is done in India even in times of famine. Is that not regrettable?

Australian wheat.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

65. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th February puts forward a suggestion for the extension of the co-operative movement to the villages also. In its opinion it will be highly advantageous to the people. It is also glad to find that Lord Carmichael is in favour of this.

Extension of the co-operative movement.

But at the same time it says that any endeavour on the part of Government to meddle in this work would be highly deplorable, because the Indians are already sadly wanting in co-operation.

66. In discussing the report of the District Administration Committee, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta], of the 26th February,

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

The District Administration Committee writes:—

The report may be compared to a *Mahabharat* in the variety of topics introduced into it. It is impossible even to refer to them all here. There are passages in it which far from pleasing the public, have deeply hurt their susceptibilities. The Committee saddles the Hindus with the whole responsibility for the political unrest. Efforts have been made to conceal the shortcomings of the officials and the other community in this connection; and a good many old controversies have been recalled and old memories revived. Let Lord Carmichael consider whether that has been a good thing to do at this time.

It is no use discussing the specific suggestions of the Committee. They have not been able impartially to inquire into the causes of popular discontent and they have accepted as correct the theories of Sir Valentine Chirol in this connection and of anti-Indian papers like the *Englishman*. The sum of their conclusion is that the discontent among the people is the effect, not of shortcomings in the administration, but of an artificial agitation got up by some disappointed vagabonds. What is wanted, therefore, in their opinion, is that a sharp lookout should be kept on these men, and then discontent will vanish. These are theories which were discussed by papers like the *Englishman* long ago and the Committee might well have refrained from stirring up those old and bitter memories.

The suggestion made by the Committee for promoting closer contact between the rulers and the ruled is the appointment of circle officers. Of course, from the constitution of the Committee and from the way it took evidence, we did not look for much good from its labours, but the reference about "the administrative machinery being improved" did raise some hopes in our breast; but we now confess to a feeling of despair. By improving the administrative machinery, the Committee understand the increase of its power to grind down. In their view, the great principle of rule is not the public contentment but the punishment of those who create discontent. Now repression may remove a temporary state of unrest and prevent free speech, but it leaves the state of public mind unchanged. So repression cannot be held to indicate an improvement of the administrative machinery—it can at best be called an easy means for suppressing open manifestation of discontent.

Executive officers are naturally fond of authority. And increase of authority in the hands of the people means necessarily decrease of authority in the hands of the officials. So in most cases, executive officers are not inclined to grant increased authority to the people. But they do not say so frankly. The people are not fit for larger powers—that is the way in which they put it. Now the Committee's suggestions may partially alleviate some of the symptoms of the disease, but we believe that it will not really cure the malady.

People object to the splitting up of districts. We believe it will aggravate discontent and yield no good results otherwise. After all, repression of unrest and discontent is not what is wanted. What is wanted is that the causes of unrest and discontent should be removed. That is the best means by which the administrative machinery can be improved. And we have an idea that the Committee did not labour hard to indicate the means for the removal of these causes. Their only suggestion of this nature is connected with the revival of industries, but it is not a satisfactory one. The appointment of circle officers and of a new staff for the new districts will entail large expense on Government, but the Committee strongly recommend them all the same. In the matter of industrial revival, however, the Committee has been very careful of economy. They do not mind expense when it is a question of increasing the repressive power of the administrative machinery, but in the matter of reviving industries they suggest only a very small outlay. They suggest the revival of some sugar and oil factories, but they have made no suggestions for the revival of the erstwhile leading industries of the country, whereby our poverty problem can be really solved. Is this likely to create public contentment?

According to the proposals of the Committee, circle officers are to exercise a strict supervision over, and kept a firm control of, the village panchayats. These panchayats must in fact always work in dread of the circle officer, being elated by the smile of his approval or depressed by the frown of his anger. The President panchayat, though he will be an honorary office-bearer, is expected to obey the behests of a mercenary like the circle officer. No gentleman with self-respect will accept the office under such conditions. It were better to have proposed the abolition of the panchayats and the substitution of a class of paid subordinates of the circle officers instead. It is no use preserving the mere semblance of a system of Local Self-Government.

Indeed in all ways, the Committee have failed to make any suggestions for the popular welfare or public contentment. In seeking for the causes of discontent they have referred to many irrelevant topics; they have not hesitated even to blame Rama Krishna Paramahansa and his disciples; their exposition of political outrages too has been a long one, but it is not impartial. They have accepted as truth many one-sided statements and thereby hurt the feelings of the majority of the people. Is it not reprehensible that such views should be published in an official paper at a moment when the people are earnestly praying for the success of their rulers?

A perusal of the report in short fills us with grief and despair. If its recommendations are acted upon, the public discontent will only be aggravated. If it be true that this discontent began to manifest itself since the Ilbert Bill, then the inference is that the discontent is due to a refusal to grant the people their just rights. And this feeling will be removed not by making the policy of Government more repressive, but by granting larger liberties to the people. The Committee's labours have borne fruit which can only injure us. We hope its recommendations will not be acted upon. Let steps be taken to please the people as they cannot be pleased to see repression adopted in the name of progress. A cure for the situation can be found if only it is recognised candidly that the Bengali's discontent is not artificial or unjustifiable.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Feb. 22nd, 1915.

67. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 22nd February writes:—

The District Administration Committee

The District Administration Committee have lamented the absence of a class of Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal corresponding to the tahsildars elsewhere. Do they believe then that unbroken peace reigns in all other provinces, and that only because of the presence of the tahsildars? Again, will it be very pleasant for the masses when they see the Sub-Deputy Collector at their doors demanding taxes now levied by the panchayats? It is not wisdom to admit publicly that the anarchists have achieved success so far that they have forced Government to recognise the necessity of improving the official machinery to bring the country under its closer control. At present the masses pay no direct taxes to Government. Will they like the prospect of seeing the official tax-collector at their doors, demanding his dues?

The scheme of Local Self-Government proposed is in keeping with the Committee's estimate of the intelligence of the Indian people. It reminds one of the story of Muhammad going to the mountain when the mountain refused to go to him. The official is going to carry his machinery of Government, strictly controlled by him, and plant it at the doors of the people. The people will not have for their system of self-government to approach the officials.

Government should drop this report now and not give rise to an agitation at a time like this when people's minds are busy about the war.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

68. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 23rd February, referring to the report of the District Administration Committee, writes:—

Ibid.

There may be some people among us who support the partition of districts but no one of them will sympathise with the main reason for those partitions which has been given by the Committee. It is a question whether closer contact between officials and the public will be a good thing. All know how Englishmen and specially Civilians mix with the people and what an impression is produced on the latter's mind thereby. All know how one has to wait hours and assign various reasons before one can interview a Civilian, and how those interviews are conducted. None can wish to repeat such an experience save for strong reasons. And the men who are treated thus are

educated with a knowledge of European ways. Nobody is ignorant of the kind of treatment received by uneducated men wholly ignorant of European ways. All know how the masses coming into contact with Europeans are occasionally harassed. It is not to be expected that the manners and ideas of our masses will be anything but a subject of mockery with Europeans. Our ways and dress and conversation often annoy and inconvenience Europeans. Considering the training and civilisation of Europeans and their position here, that is only what may be expected. Government cannot expect to alter the natural trend of their disposition simply by a resolution. Barring a few exceptions, close intercourse between Europeans and Indians generally excite annoyance in the mind of the former and anxiety in that of the latter.

People doubt whether the proposed circle officers are meant chiefly to promote local village self-government. They believe that these officers mixing with the villagers are to help the work of the Criminal Investigation Department. The burden of work on District Magistrates will never be relieved until they consent to part with some of their powers. Civilians here are so fond of authority that they often break down under the strain of work rather than part with some of their powers.

It is a mistake to imagine that pleaders will suffer if districts are split up. The seniors will get more fees when called to other stations and the juniors will find new places where competition will be less keen. The Committee are naturally angry with the pleaders of Eastern Bengal who arrested Civilian high-handedness in the days of the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and ultimately brought about the extinction of that Government. Touts and hotel-keepers are necessary adjuncts of English Civilisation, and it is a pity that the Committee should have asserted that the pleaders of Mymensingh depend for their business on these two classes of men.

69. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th February says that the people are simply taken aback at the publication of the District Administration Committee's report.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

70. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 20th February says that the report of the District Administration Committee has not at all given satisfaction to the Bengalis. There are already signs of its giving rise to a widespread agitation. The Bengalis are a most meek and conservative people. It is not good to disturb them in any way. It is a pity that the English Government has not yet been able to learn their true character. They are always loyal. It does not redound to the glory of the Government to persecute and wound the feelings of the whole people for the fault of a few misguided young men. The law codes are potent enough to punish the wrong-doers, and there is no lack of officials in the country to enforce them. Why then incur enormous expenses in these hard times of war by partitioning and redistributing districts?

KHULNAVASHI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

71. Regarding the partition of the districts of Midnapur and Mymensingh, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th February writes:—

JAGARAN,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

Partition of districts and provincial autonomy.

The people will not think much of the disadvantages, incident to such divisions, if they are assured of a gradual development of an autonomous government among themselves. What we want to see after the breaking up of the districts is that there is a steady increase in the number of Indian Judges and Magistrates in them. If this is done, the people will not raise serious objections against such partitions.

72. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina], of the 21st February, has the following leading article in English, under the heading noted in the margin:—

RANGPUR DIK-
PROKASH.
Feb. 21st, 1915.

"The *Bengalee* and the proposed partition of districts."

Old anti-partition leaders have fallen from the high pedestal upon which they once mounted, and are no longer the cherished idols of the people. The *Bengalee* may not at all relish the unpleasant strictures passed upon them by the District Administration Committee, but singularly enough, it makes no attempt to vindicate their past attitude or defend their works, though very characteristically it threatens a renewal of the anti-partition agitation. The people of the province have strong reasons to be opposed to the division of the districts recommended by the Committee; but so far as we can feel the pulse of public opinion, they are not in a mood to countenance any vehement propaganda on that account. What benefits have accrued to them from the previous anti-partition movement?—Has

not the whole country reaped a harvest of evils, disappointments and woes? If East and West Bengal have been reunited, the united Bengal does not smile again in the radiance of its former happiness. It has lost more than a third of its population and still more of its old liberty and privileges. The offices and emoluments of the Secretariat of the Government of India, as its seat has been transferred from the metropolis of Bengal to the ancient city of Delhi, are practically closed to the people of Bengal. We shall no more exercise our predominant influence in shaping the policy of the central authority. Bengal as at present constituted, does not rank as the premier province in the Indian Empire, as she used to be. This is by no means an exhaustive list of our "boons." We have also to remember Press Acts and other similar repressive laws. For all these precious benefits the country has to thank the partition leaders! Alas, many an unfortunate young lad has been helplessly swept down the current of criminality deriving its strength from the springs of anti-government movements. But as we have said, the people have ample and strong reasons to take exception to the Committee's recommendations for breaking up the large districts into several small units. They cannot silently acquiesce in them. They will protest. This can be best accomplished by representing their legitimate grievances through well-reasoned and dispassionate memorials to the Government.

India has been rendering splendid services to the cause of the Empire and has won the highest opinions of the British people and other nations. The prospect of her attaining a large share of real self-government is not distant. It would be criminal folly at the present juncture, to revive the old anti-partition movement, with its attendant horrors, and to ruin the good impression we have produced in Britain as well as other parts of the world by our eager and cordial response to the Emperor's call for tremendous sacrifices. Fortunately, our countrymen have learnt much from their past experience. It will be hardly possible once again to make them the willing cat's paws of our so-called "leaders."

All parties over the Empire have suspended their local differences and present a united front in the face of the great crisis. Even the women in England who achieved notoriety by breaking windows and damaging people's private property, have postponed their mischievous works in view of the common danger. Bengal will not, we are sure, do any unwise action whereby the golden anticipation of the nation as to the rich reward that is to fall to us, would be falsified and the hand of progress set a few generations back.

KHULNAVASI,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

73. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 20th February says that the Khulna district is intimately connected with the Jessore district by social and agrarian ties. If, therefore, the Khulna district is separated from the Presidency Division, as the District Administration Committee has recommended, the inhabitants of both the districts will be greatly inconvenienced. Hence the two districts are unanimously protesting against the proposal, and it is hoped that Lord Carmichael will not carry it out in total disregard of public opinion.

ISLAM RAVI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

74. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 19th February referring to the partition of the district of Mymensingh, writes:—

"The policy of divide and rule." It is now considered as amongst the duties of the Government of Bengal to break up large districts into parts. We have not shrunk from proving the unsoundness of such a policy many a time. We have no reason to object to the partition of districts, when it is meant to benefit the public and facilitate the work of administration. The public is not disposed to accept as very convincing the reasons adduced by the noble Government of Bengal in favour of partition of districts. Since the Government have partitioned the district, in defiance of public opinion, it is now our earnest request to them that they will consider that the public are in no way inconvenienced thereby.

ISLAM RAVI,
Feb. 19th, 1915.

75. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 19th February, referring to the location of the subdivisions of the newly-partitioned district of Mymensingh, writes:—

"Location of subdivisions of Mymensingh." It would have been very pleasant if the authorities had arrived at a settlement after duly considering the inconvenience and the lavish waste of time and money which the inhabitants of the southern part of Kalihati thana would have to bear, if it were located within

the jurisdiction of Sadar Subdivision, in their journeys to Gopalpur *via* Tangail. Three miles north of the town of Tangail is the boundary of Kalihati thana. Gopalpur is 25 miles north of this place. Therefore, it is needless to say what inconvenience the inhabitants of this locality would have to suffer in going to Gopalpur. We are not disposed to say anything, when it is a definite project with Government to partition districts, but we request Government to save men from inconveniences. We request that Government would be kind enough to make two subdivisions of Gopalpur and Tangail, by drawing the boundary line from the river Fatikgani, north of Kalihati.

III.—LEGISLATION.

76. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th February writes:—

The Press Act. There is no knowing how many of our countrymen are oppressed by the Press Act and in what a variety of ways. Formerly many could earn their livelihood by a printing business, but it is now almost an impossibility. Printing presses now-a-days can only be maintained by those who are favoured by the police. We know of many gentlemen, who have given up press business, after undergoing hardships. Bombay has recently afforded a striking instance of what such persecutions mean. A *sanyasi* had some type and other printing materials in his possession, and has been punished under the provisions of the Press Act. His offence was that as these were printing materials, they could be utilised for seditious publications.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

77. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th February suggests that Indian Princes should be made amenable to British Indian law courts if they refuse to pay their debts.

Realisation of debts due from
Indian Princes.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

78. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

Scarcity in Eastern Bengal. Severe scarcity is prevailing in Eastern Bengal and the public subscriptions for relief have proved inadequate. We hope that Lord Carmichael will do the needful in the way of affording State help to the suffering people.

HITAVADI
Feb. 26th, 1915.

79. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th February quotes

from the *Barisal Hitaishi* a paragraph, in which it is said that recently a poor Mussalman, named Gahar Ali, of village Bahadurpur, under the Gaurnadi thana, in the Bakarganj district, was driven by starvation to attempt suicide. He has been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. This proves how the people of the district are suffering from distress. A severe outbreak of famine is inevitable in the ensuing rainy season.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

80. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 23rd February refers to the

prevalence of scarcity in the village of Bhadrakura in Mirzapur thana in Tangail. The case of an individual raiyat who starved for two whole days and had six dependants is mentioned.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

81. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes:—

Scarcity in Bengal. Scarcity is prevailing all over Bengal and specially in Mymensingh. What will the situation be two months hence?

BANGALI,
Feb. 27th, 1915.

82. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 21st December writes:—

"The impending famine." We are on the verge of a famine. Food-stuffs are gradually rising in price. Reports are rife of scarcity of food in

RANGPUR DIK-
PROKASH,
Feb. 21st, 1915.

various villages of Bengal. That a devastating famine has already made its appearance in the country is evident from the perusal of a few letters that have appeared in the newspapers. The number of men who have to pass the day without any food at all, may not be very great just now, but that of men who are unable to secure two meals is phenomenally large.

NIHAR,
Feb. 16th, 1916.

83. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 16th February writes:—

The pitiable condition of the country.

There was widespread distress last year in this part of the country owing to the floods, and this year, too, men have begun to experience difficulties, owing to the failure of the rains in the months of Aswin and Kartic and the worms destroying the major portion of the paddy crops. Many of the poorer classes have been almost starving. Besides, the number of minor thefts of paddy and rice is gradually increasing both in towns and the mufassil.

To crown this, small-pox and cholera are spreading their ravages far and wide, and many have succumbed to them. The former is raging more furiously this year than the latter.

Everybody has been feeling the pinch of want owing to the loss of crops and to the scarcity of articles of every-day use. The number of beggars is steadily increasing. The poor Brahmins of southern parts, chiefly of Balasore, Cuttack, etc., are pouring into the mufassil like locusts, and swelling the ranks of the local sufferers.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1916.

84. The following is a full translation of an article which has appeared in the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 20th February:—

"Why?"

Why should lakhs of people die of starvation in a country where one can still appease one's hunger by spending only four pice? Why should half a crore of men and women be compelled to live half-fed daily in a country where, by the grace of Nature, a plentiful crop is raised by simply scattering some seed on the soil? Why should people be destitute of even tattered rags in a country where only two pieces of cloth suffice to maintain one's health and decency? Why should lakhs of men and women have no shelter for their heads in a country where one can despise the happiness of residence in a palace if one can get only a straw-hut to live in? Why should they who have hundreds of mines of gems and gold in the corners of their houses be so blind, incapable and indifferent as they are? Why should 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of a country who can, if opportunity comes, show their superiority in competition with the people of any civilised country, be illiterate? Why should a people who are now admitted to have no equals on earth in heroism and valour, be suppliants for their Government's mercy for driving away even jackals from their doors? Why should a people who look upon their sovereign as a god and in whom loyalty is mixed with their blood and marrow be looked upon with distrust by a section of their rulers?

Why should the people of a country which gives excellent drinking water if the soil is dug to a depth of only 10 cubits and which had, even 25 years ago, the reputation of being nourished by rivers, cry, like larks with parched throats? Why should lakhs of people die miserably of diseases in a country where all villagers, male and female, enjoyed excellent health even 50 years ago? Why should it be necessary to import condensed milk bearing the Milk Maid brand for preserving the lives of children in a country where cows, flourishing on the country's grass, used to give pails of milk, even 20 years ago? Why should hundreds and thousands of maunds of barley and arrow-root be required for babes in a country where they used to flourish like the waxing phases of the moon on only their mother's milk?

Why should the people of a country who are harried throughout the year by a Chaukidari tax, whose default to pay the tax leads to an auction-sale of their bed and apparel and whose Government spends an enormous sum of money for the maintenance of a police force, be oppressed, persecuted and robbed by thieves and dacoits?

Why should the people of a country who silently bear the oppressions of foreigners, like the Kabulis, cry loudly against the doings of high officials and the police? A country, where men from all parts of the world get free entry and rob the children of the soil of their food, and where the natives of the soil think themselves blessed if they can only eat the leavings of the food of those foreigners, why should the distressed inhabitants of that country be oppressed, insulted and ridiculed within the boundaries of the British Empire for trying to earn the bare subsistence of their wives and children? A country which gets only a nominal price for raw materials exported to foreign countries and then buys back those materials in altered shapes at a hundred times that price and in which hundreds of foreign merchants are earning crores of rupees by establishing mills and manufactories; why should the people of that country suffer from want of employment even as coolies and labourers? Why should the people of a country where the Government is the protector of industries and commerce, suffer losses in business and commercial enterprises? A country where big foreign companies are worked with the money of the poor children of the soil—where many foreign companies earn their bread and behave like nawabs with their money—why should the natives of that country meet with kicks and blows and be shorn of their honour and dignity on railways and steamers, in factories and gardens?

Why in a country where the starving people pay lakhs of rupees in the shape of road cess, should villagers be unable to use a road if a drop of rain-water falls on it? In a country where the inhabitants of towns are harassed by municipal taxes, why should not the towns be well lighted, the roads free from dust and mud and the drains clean?

Above all, why should the spiritless, meek and famished people of a country, where by virtue of the rule of a powerful Government, tigers and cows drink together at the same watering-place, spend crores of rupees in litigation and thus ruin themselves?

In golden India there exist many other "Why's" and many "Why's" are being created every day. But are there no answers to these "Why's"? We believe that if the benign Government desires, it can remove the causes which give rise to all these "Why's."

85. Under the heading noted in the margin; the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes as follows:—

"What we want."

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1916.

We have been opposed to anarchism from the very beginning and have for this reason been many times threatened with murder by anarchists. We firmly believe that no good can be done by sinful means—a country or people can derive no benefit from theft, dacoity and murder.

We are also opposed to the "Constitutional agitation" of the Babus. It is this Western form of political activity which is at the root of all evil. It creates a permanent anti-Government feeling in the mind's of men by constantly pointing out the defects of officials. The present anarchism is the effect of political agitation.

We are opposed also to the present system of Government in this country. A new form of oppression is going on in the country in the name of Self-Government. We have not yet learnt the proper use of authority, so that whoever amongst us becomes great through the system of Self-Government, oppresses his subordinates. "A slave is always a despot"—this English saying very well depicts our condition. We have experienced that the so-called leaders cannot give to the people a hundredth part of the benefits which a good Magistrate can give to them.

Whatever may be the reason, it is a fact that theft and dacoity have increased in the country, and a number of boys have been maddened by anarchical ideas. In this state of things it is necessary that the administration of the country should be wholly and thoroughly in the hands of Englishmen. For, the Empire is theirs, while we are only subjects. We are incapable of managing the administration; we are good only in service. Our present duty, therefore, is simply to follow the lead of the English with unquestioning minds.

We believe that the Brahmin and Rajput inhabitants of the other parts of India cannot be as much devoted and attached to the English as the people

of Bengal are and can be. A Bengali's vision knows no other ideal than that presented by the Englishman and English education. Bengal has not near it any semi-independent Native State like Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jaypore and so forth. The Bengalis have forgotten the taste of independence. It is by the grace of Englishmen that the Bengalis have become great and well known in India. Surendra Nath of Bengal is more devoted to the English than Gokhale of the Mahratta land. As regards the present anarchism in Bengal, it is largely due to displeasure caused by the disappointment of expectations, and to some extent to a spirit of imitation. Sivaji began as a marauder and ended in making his country independent. This the Bengalis have learnt from the Mahratta land and are now trying to imitate. If the English can again properly fondle the Bengalis, this anarchism will evaporate at once.

Society is suffering from three evils, namely the evil of education, the evil of ideal and the evil of treatment. The form of education which the English have introduced in this country is not suited to our constitution. The ideal of money and consequent honour of wealth which are now paramount in this country are also foreign to our constitution. Lastly, by sweet words and sweet treatment one can make slaves of the Bengalis. And they become still more attached to one who tries to speak the truth along with sweet words. From 1880 to 1900 Civilians in Bengal were not remarkable for sweetness of speech. Lord Curzon and Sir Bampfylde Fuller brought the use of harsh language to a maximum, and the present anarchism and recrudescence of theft and dacoity in Bengal are its results.

PRAVASI,
Feb. 1921 (B.E.)

86. The following is taken from the *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for the month of *Falgun* 1321, B. E. :—

Reflections.

Many of our people have an idea that we can progress if only the English help us on. Others, to make our people learn self-reliance, teach us (quite unnecessarily) that to make real men of us is against the interests of Englishmen, who are selfish like all men. These men seek to make out that Englishmen have so far done nothing for India's good which has not resulted in their (the Englishmen's) greater good, and that most Anglo-Indians try to thwart the progress of Indians in the matter of appointment to high posts, education, etc., so that Indians may always continue weak and under the domination of Europeans.

There are many men in our country who cannot get a full meal even once a day, who cover their nakedness with rags and who are practically homeless and without shelter.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

87. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, referring to Lord Crewe's assurance that the Presidency banks in India will advance money from the public funds in aid of trade and commerce in India, takes strong exception to the fact that banks in India which are maintained by the Indian public with their money make it a point never to help Indian business concerns with advances of money. This is most ungrateful on the part of the banks. Proceedings of insolvency courts show that more European concerns become bankrupt than Indian concerns. The conduct of the banks has been opening the eyes of the Indians, so that unless it is improved, the Indians must think of withdrawing their deposits from them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 28 h, 1915.

88. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th February, referring to the message of sympathy from His Majesty the King to the bereaved family of the late Mr. Gokhale, has the following :—

He is the ideal king, who is equally disposed towards the great and small, high and low and rich and poor in his kingdom and feels equally with his subject in his sorrow. Such is our Emperor George V. We are proud of being called his subject. And blessed be the memory of that departed sage, Mr. Gokhale, whose death has made our noble-hearted Emperor, passing his days as he is in the midst of innumerable anxieties and dangers, incident to the present European conflagration, send his kind message of sympathy to the bereaved members of his family through the Viceroy of his Indian Empire.

89. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February points out how the war in Europe is now about to enter a new and more serious phase, when Germany will attempt by all means fair or foul to cause the Allies

(How to act) in this crisis.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

as much loss as she can before she meets with inevitable defeat at their hands and then goes on to say:—

Throughout the world, the war has caused a depression of trade and a serious rise in the prices of all necessities of life, including not only food but also clothing and medicines. Large numbers of people have been thrown out of work, and on all sides one meets with anxious faces and hears the wails from hunger-stricken men. Thefts and dacoities are being committed daily because of this state of semi-starvation and in general a most critical situation has arisen, which will become worse if the war continues for any length of time.

Both the rulers and the ruled should act very carefully now. They must forget all jealousies and carefully take the proper steps in mutual co-operation for keeping the public peace, upholding the administration and relieving distress among the suffering in these critical days. Our rulers, the English, who by their benevolent rule have brought peace to India after long years of anarchy, disorders and oppressions of various kinds are now in trouble. Our obligations as subjects at this moment are most serious, and loyal as we are, we must discharge them in the fullest measure. We ought not to annoy the officials at this time with our tale of grievances, woes and wants. We ought not to annoy our rulers at this moment with any agitation for securing even our just rights. The English have taken up arms in defence of a small state like Belgium against a powerful foe like Germany, and are sacrificing lots of life and treasure for the fulfilment of their pledge. They are pledged also to promote the temporal good of India. We need not, therefore, bestir them for the conferment on us of our just rights. Just as they are they will give us those rights themselves as soon as they find us worthy of them. The history of the last 25 years shows how the English are gradually fulfilling their pledges. They who say that we have got our rights during these years as a result of our political agitation do not know the character of our rulers. There may be individual officials who have no sympathy with us, but the English as a race are just and treat all nations equally. We may confidently look forward to the slow fulfilment of all the pledges made in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and reaffirmed successively by King Edward VII and His Imperial Majesty King George V. We shall gratefully accept whatever our rulers offer us as their free gift. We firmly believe that when we learn to identify our own selves with our country in the way that Englishmen do, Englishmen will forthwith satisfy all our high aspirations. And till then, no amount of agitation will avail. They have voluntarily charged themselves with the serious duty of looking after the welfare of the dumb millions of this country with its divergences of race and creed and interest. They are a high-souled nation with a strong sense of duty and are not likely to be diverted from their duty towards these millions by any selfish agitation among a handful of you or by the lawless acts of a few turbulent fools, led astray by bad education and bad company.

So we repeat, this is a time when both our rulers and the ruled must steadfastly discharge their respective duties. There is scarcity of food and of money being experienced on all sides. All officials must now act with charity, sympathy and wisdom in order that the people may be saved from distress and that the public peace may be preserved. All difficulties must be forgotten and equal regard must be paid to the interests of all, so that public contentment may be secured and the public may be encouraged to support the administration. Let all officials follow the example of sympathy and wisdom set by Lords Hardinge and Carmichael. Till peace is restored let them act with coolness and benevolence so that the public may be kept in the proper frame of mind.

90. Referring to a contribution in the *Manchester Guardian* regretting the want of any effort on the part of the English Government to compensate the Indians for their sacrifices

Indians and the war.

in the war, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 20th February, says:—

The Indians are not in the habit of doing anything, much less any service to their Sovereign, with the hope of getting a return. In the present instance, they are simply trying their best to do their duty.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1915.

As for their Sovereign's duty towards them, the Sovereign himself knows it as does the whole civilised world. The Indians are incapable of the meanness of turning the war into an opportunity to serve any selfish end. What the Indians want they have been asking from long before the outbreak of the war. And that is nothing more than the full rights of British citizenship.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

91. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

A corps of Indian volunteers. A corps of Indian volunteers from Pondicherry has been ordered to the front. People ask why our generous and civilised Government is not doing the same thing. There is no reply to this query. And if even volunteers are despatched from Bombay and Madras, as soldiers are now recruited in those presidencies, how does the rice-eating Bengali profit thereby? Let the French Government raise a body of volunteers from Chandernagore and that will afford us grounds for making a similar claim upon our rulers.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 23rd 1915.

92. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 23rd February hopes that Government will soon concede to Indians the right to volunteer as soldiers to fight in the European War which France has recently conceded to the Indians of Pondicherry.

Ibid.

RESALAT,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

93. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 24th February refers to the remarks

made by the *Review of Reviews* regarding the reliability of the official news and says that this unbridled tongue of the British Press is the result of there being no Press Act in England. Either the Press Act should be repealed in India or brought into force in other parts of the British Possessions. Otherwise all this nonsense will not cease.

It further says that if Government does not disclose any news or loss it is in the right in withholding such information, because it knows well how its interest will be served.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

94. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

"The beauty of rules."

A good deal of fuss is now being made about International law and usages, but that law and those usages are most indefinite things. England says that the use of neutral flags by belligerent mercantile marine is legal, which Holland denies. Again England says that the right of searching ships carrying food-stuffs is legitimate while America says that only food-stuffs meant for soldiers is contraband. There are also differences of opinion as to whether a neutral nation can lawfully purchase ships of a belligerent Power interned in its ports. The use of Dum-Dum bullets was also said to be banned, but they are being used all the same. There was said to be a rule against coloured people being pitted against whites, but Indians and Africans are being freely employed in this war. So the inference is that international law does not practically exist, because the Powers which were signatories to the provisions of that law are now themselves at war.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

95. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February writes that the recent offering of warm clothing to the Indian sepoy in Egypt by the Queen-Empress is bound to call forth feelings of gratitude from their hearts for this act of mercy.

Gifts for Indian soldiers.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

96. Some people among us, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the

26th February, are flattering Government quite officiously. Since the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and the Allies, these officious flatterers are showing a worthless spirit of loyalty by making all sorts of curious proposals. Some are trying to explain away the title of the Sultan to the Kaliphate and some others are showing a hateful spirit of sycophancy by proposing the establishment of a British protectorate over holy places like Mecca and Medina. We can boldly say that the efforts of these people to show their loyalty by dwelling on such subjects are extremely foolish and impertinent. Any discussion about the Kaliphate is quite irrelevant now, and none but a fool can propose a non-Mussalman protectorate over Mecca and Medina. The officious people who have been busying themselves with these matters neither have any influence on the Mussalman public nor are favoured by the Government. The Mussalman community has a firm faith in the Sultan of Turkey and knows that the Neo-Turkish party is at the root of all evil. The British Government also knows this full well. The Turkish people also deserve our sympathy. Every Mussalman regrets the outbreak of hostilities between the Sultan and the British Government.

Indian Mussalmans could never dream of the possibility of such an unpleasant occurrence. They are very loyal to the British Government. We pity the men who try to wound the feelings of the Mussalmans and the Government by making unnatural proposals.

97. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—

Uncalled-for interference on the part of our English contemporaries.

English papers have no business to discuss the relation of the Sultan of Turkey with the Moslem world. Moslems themselves know best whom they should regard as *Khalifa*. It is quite uncalled-for interference in concerns which are not theirs. It is as unnatural as a Moslem discussing the choice of the Pope of Rome. Let them stop this. There is a limit to everything.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

98. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 1st March attacks Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin, Member of the Provincial Civil Service of the United Provinces, for publishing a

"Stupidity of Turkey."

pamphlet entitled as noted in the margin, in which the author has advised the British Government to take possession of the holy places of Islam situated in Arabia, namely Mecca and Medina. It considers that such an action on the part of Government would be humiliating to the entire Moslem community of the world.

RESALAT,
Mar. 1st, 1915.

The paper urges on Government the necessity of confiscating this pamphlet, as it has already roused the feelings of the Moslems in India. This, it says, is the joint prayer of the seven crores of Moslems in India. There is no reason why the Press Act, which is set in motion against any worthless writings in the press, should not be applied in the case of this most injurious pamphlet.

99. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 26th February has the following:—

The retreat of the Russians.

We had been so long continually hearing of the success and the advance of the Russians and of the defeat and the retreat of the Austrians. We had been very glad to know that the Germans and Austrians had been defeated or pushed back here and there, that so many of their soldiers had been killed, or made prisoners or had fled, and that so many of their guns had been captured by the Russians. Then we learnt to our surprise in the Viceroy's cable last week that the Russians had fallen back everywhere, and that the Germans and Austrians had advanced. We are very sorry for and much concerned at this news. This makes us apprehensive of fresh attacks by the vanquished Turks, whom this news will considerably encourage. However that may be, we hope good news will soon be forthcoming as before from the Russians.

SAMAY,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

100. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, discussing

The military situation in France, etc.

the military situation in France, says that it cannot be said that the French are winning. Their success is not to be gauged by the amount of distance they are advancing day by day. It is enough that they are holding back the Germans from doing further mischief. Further aggressive movement into Germany must be postponed till reinforcements arrive from England and that will be a work of time. In the meantime the British have made a small advance in the La Basse region and the Germans in the past week nowhere made any forward progress. But the time is not yet come when they can be defeated outright by the Allies with their existing forces.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1915.

The Russians have been forced to fall back from Galicia and Bukovina. In the Carpathians region the Russians and the opposing Germans are almost equally matched and both sides retain the position they have taken up. But signs are not wanting that the Germans may before long try to attack Warsaw from the north.

101. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta], of the 26th February writes that

Obstacles to the spread of Islam.

there are many tribes on the north-east of Bengal, like the Garos, Khasias, etc., who are eager to adopt Islam if only the Moslem *alem* takes up the work of their conversion earnestly and sincerely.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 26th, 1915.

RANGPUR DIK-
PROKASH,
Feb. 21st, 1915.

102. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina], of the 21st February has the following in English:—

"The Indian National Congress." The Indian National Congress has never been a representative assembly. It is a misnomer in the sense that it has never reflected the voices of the people. A large section of the educated community has never joined the Congress. The landed middle classes, as a rule, have always kept aloof from it. True, the Congress was brought into being by men like Sir William Wedderburn, W. C. Banerjee, Hall Caine and others with the noblest purpose. But it has ingloriously failed in its mission. As a body it has achieved no practical results; though it has squandered away stupendous sums of money at home and abroad.

Since the unfortunate split between the so-called Moderates and Nationalists at Surat, the Congress has been dead, though the "Moderate" brotherhood still keeps up the show. The last sitting of the Congress, we understand, was attended by not more than five hundred delegates, most of whom came from Madras itself, where it was convened, and busied itself with "stabbing in the dark" the leader of seceders, to borrow an expression from the *Patrika*, which published a critical editorial upon the controversy. The sooner this discredited thing receives its funeral, the better for the land. We have had enough of discord among ourselves, and as our esteemed contemporary the *Patrika* broken-heartedly says, internecine feuds have ever been the greatest curse of India.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th March 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 6th March 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

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[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	800
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended.)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
7	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
11	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61	200
12	"Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45	4,500
14	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya	2,000
15	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	400
18	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
21	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
30	"Reis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

NOTE.—(1) (N.)—Newspapers.

(P.)—Periodical Magazines.

(2) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

174. In the opinion of the *Hablul Matin* it would not be in the interest of the Allies to drive Turkey to desperation by threats of utter ruin, but they should strengthen Turkey and the war.

HABLUL MATIN.
24th, Feb. 1915.

the peace party so as to detach her from the alliance with Germany. The open declaration made that Turkey was digging her own grave, that her ruin was certain and that her integrity was threatened will convert the struggle into one for the preservation of national freedom and would lead to the whole population rising *en masse* and prolonging the struggle. The Turks are proving to be more valuable auxiliaries to the Germans than the Austrians, and if they can be persuaded to withdraw from the war, the difficulties of the Germans would be increased tenfold. If the policy of forbearance as indicated in the speeches of Lords Hardinge and Pentland is followed, then an early settlement with Turkey is certain. It is, indeed, a matter of regret that certain Anglo-Indian newspapers are openly asserting that a partition of Turkey has been arranged, and that Mesopotamia will be incorporated within the Indian Empire. The journal holds that should such a short-sighted policy be pursued by the Allies, they would be turned by Germany to her great advantage. There need not be any subterfuge. The Allies may openly offer favourable terms to the Porte, on condition of their cutting off all relations with Germany. If such terms are supported by substantial guarantees, it will lead to the renewal of friendship between England and Turkey in the near future. It will complete the discomfiture of the pro-German clique at Stamboul and restore peace to the Asiatic Continent. The Islamic community should be thankful to His Excellency Lord Pentland for his sympathetic observations, which are marked by sound statesmanship and rare wisdom.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

175. The *Englishman*, remarks the *Bengalee*, in the course of an article on the prevalence of dakaities in Bengal and elsewhere, makes the following interesting suggestion:—“An emergency having arisen, the Government could without ado arm the police with powers to put all suspects into jail before they have committed the overt acts on which the courts of justice lay so much stress.”

AMRITA BASAK
PATRIKA,
25th Feb. 1915.

The paper remarks that the millenium would indeed come in India as soon as courts of justice and all salutary laws relating to the liberty of the subjects were abolished, and the C. I. D. Raj allowed to reign supreme in the country.

176. Commenting on the increasing spirit of lawlessness which has begun to manifest itself with such frequency and audacity in more than one important Indian province, the *Bengalee* asks what measures Government intends to take to meet it.

BENGALINE,
25th Feb. 1915.

In ordinary times, one might look upon incidents of this kind with more or less unconcern and leave the executive authorities and the public courts to deal with them in the ordinary way. But India is passing through exceedingly nervous times just at present. Despite the universal and genuine outburst of loyalty which the present European war has called forth in all parts of this vast continent and from every class and community of the country, it would not be true to deny, and by no means wise and statesmanlike to ignore, the presence of more or less deep and widespread nervousness which the progress of the war has created, particularly among the excitable masses. Everybody is anxiously watching the progress of the war, and in proportion to the scantiness of interesting news from the front, most people are creating portents and prognostications with the help of their unaided fancy. The inevitably slow progress of the war, want of any signs of striking success of the Allies or of sinking exhaustion of the enemy, the alternating flow and ebb of the tide of fortune of the parties, the increasing organisation of the resources of the

Allies and the growing ferocity of their opponent,—all these have been wearing out the patience of the man in the street, and creating exactly that intense psychological strain which is universally so favourable for the development of the most effective conditions of popular unrest. These conditions are equally present in the United Kingdom and the overseas British Dominions. But the antidotes that are at work there are almost entirely absent among the Indians. Though the Indian troops are fighting to uphold the honour of their King-Emperor, the general masses in India are mere on-lookers in this fatal game. They do not feel the inspiration which active participation in a just struggle always lends to those who are engaged in it. And their very idleness helps to give rein to all sorts of timid and frequently unreasonable fancies which create popular unrest everywhere. If to these general conditions are added frequent dakaities and murders, which give rise to a sense of almost total insecurity in the minds of the people, the situation becomes exceedingly serious, and neither the Government nor the leaders of the people can view it with unconcern or allow these complications to grow and gather unchecked. The journal does not doubt that the authorities are wideawake to these new developments; but what it fears is that they are still thinking of grappling them, in their own old way, with the help of their own police and their own magistracy, without seeking any active and effective co-operation from the leaders of the people, or with such verbal support from them as public pronouncements in the Council Chamber or public demonstrations of loyalty outside, may lend to any official measures that may be taken for this purpose. His Excellency the Viceroy expressed the hope at the last meeting of the Imperial Council that the need of any special measures to put down dakaities and other so-called political crimes would not arise. But while all are grateful to His Excellency for the spirit of this mild warning, the paper is of opinion that frank and free co-operation between the Government and the people is needed. It is not enough that people should co-operate with the Government by doing their bidding, but the Government also must unreservedly consult the people in the determination of all measures that may have to be taken in this matter, and loyally follow their advice. The idea that the interests of the Government are different from those of the people, or that the ideal of the people is opposed to that of the Government, must be definitely abandoned by both sides. This alone will be able to create true and effective confidence between the rulers and the ruled, and upon this absolute mutual trust and confidence must be built up that broad and statesmanlike imperial policy which alone will be able to save the present situation.

BENGALURU,
26th Feb. 1915.

177. The *Bengalee* remarks that the *Englishman* is not disposed to attach any great political significance to what it calls the recrudescence of terrorism and political dakaities in the country. So far the *Englishman* is right. No sane Indian, whatever his political ideas or aims are, can possibly believe that these criminal methods will advance them in any way. But though it is absolutely right to refuse to put any serious political significance on these outrages, it cannot, at the same time, be denied that they are creating new unrest and uneasiness in the country, which may work much greater mischief in the long run than any open and active propaganda of sedition could ever hope to do. Sedition, even in its worst and most virulent form, appeals more or less to the intellect. It preaches certain political ideas and ideals, that have to be accepted by the intellect as true and good, before they can lead to any combined action. But these idiotic outrages have not the inspiration of any ideas behind them. They are pure acts of terrorism and plunder, and are not directed against any particular class, but against the community as a whole. People cannot possibly sympathise with these outrages; but all the same they may be easily upset and demoralised by them. And it is this possible demoralisation of the general masses which constitutes the real gravity of the situation which these outrages are creating in our midst. Nobody can say whether there is any particular organisation behind these outrages, or whether they are merely ordinary crimes which have suddenly increased owing to the general disturbances, economic and otherwise, which the present war has caused. But whatever is the character of the men who are responsible

for these crimes from whatever class they are drawn, and whatever are the objects to which they are applying their loot, it cannot be ignored that they are a menace to the public peace. It should not be overlooked that their crimes are considerably adding to the silent nervousness of the community which must be natural in times like these. This makes it so necessary that something must be done, without any loss of time, to put a stop to these outrages. So far, the paper thinks, the Government and its Anglo-Indian friends are in accord. But there will, no doubt, be wide difference of opinion the moment ways and means begin to be discussed. The *Englishman* already speaks of the special powers with which the Government may unhesitatingly arm themselves to deal with these outlaws and robbers. "An emergency having arisen, the Government could," writes the *Englishman* "without ado arm the police with powers to put all suspects into jail before they have committed the overt acts on which courts of justice lay so much stress." It would be easy, remarks the paper, to follow the advice of the *Englishman*; but the question is, will it really help the situation? On the contrary, knowing, as all Indians do, the popular ideas about the character of the Indian police, the paper suggests that the summary procedure proposed by the *Englishman*, while it may or may not actually remedy the evil for which it is so confidently prescribed, will be sure to create widespread alarm and discontent in the country, far worse than anything which these acts of lawlessness may be likely of themselves to create. With those who are actually found guilty of any acts of lawlessness of this character, no one can ever have any sympathy. Every act of this kind published in the newspapers arouses the indignation of the community against those who, whether they are caught or not, are thought to be responsible for it. But the moment people are promiscuously caught and put in jail, simply upon the report of police spies, the moral sense of the community would be seriously outraged, and a state of public feeling would be created in the country which would not be really helpful to those who are engaged in boldly fighting these new forms of criminalism. There may be circumstances when the proclamation of military law may be needed in the interest of the public good. But even this proclamation to serve its ends, must be supported by the general moral sense of the community. The proclamation of military law would thus be heartily supported just now in any part of the United Kingdom, or France. But these conditions, happily for the Indians, have not arisen as yet in India. The journal hopes and trusts that they never will arise at this juncture. And in the present state of things to use these outrages as a justification for this exceptional measure may suit the temper of the Anglo-Indian publicists who have long since preached this policy of the military law, but they will not be supported by far-seeing statesmanship. Those who do recklessly talk of special powers for the police at this moment have no perception of the serious problems that are facing the Government and the people. The mere suggestion of such a thing, coming from those who pose as the spokesmen of the ruling class in the country, is calculated to do a great deal of mischief which those who make it have absolutely no idea of. This is not the time to irritate the public mind. What is wanted to meet this situation, so far as this apparent recrudescence of so-called political crimes is concerned,—and no one can really say whether they are political or not,—is to place greater trust in the leaders of the people, and loosen instead of tightening the reins of administration and police rule, and associate every class of the community, including the very classes which are suspected of supplying recruits to the criminal gangs, in the very work of keeping the public peace and safeguarding property and person. Not larger powers for the police, but larger openings and opportunities to the people to help the Administration, is what can save the present situation more effectively than anything else.

178. Adverting to the appearance in this country of the class of robbers known in Europe as "motor bandits" the *Reis and Rayyat* remarks:—The civilised West has given

the East boons of sorts, among which are anarchism, political dacoities, nihilism, and so forth. The motor bandits are the latest gifts. The methods of the French bandits, which are graphically shown here on the screen at bioscope

REIS AND RAYYAT,
27th Feb. 1915.

theatres have evidently found ardent admirers amongst Indians, and the Garden Reach and Belliaghata incidents have followed one after the other in quick succession. Notwithstanding all the good that is claimed to be done by theatres and bioscopes, the harm that these shows do proves itself sooner; but they cannot be abandoned or suppressed lest one of the signs of higher civilisation should disappear. Civilisation demands a price, and it must be paid. If volunteering were open to Indians, it would in all probability, remarks the journal, have served as a means of ridding the country of undesirables for a large number of them would have been at the front, fighting for their King and country. Since the outbreak of the war crimes have decreased in England. The war has served as a safety-valve in that respect. But in India the *budmash* element remains at home, without occupation, to prey upon innocent men and make the situation most acute. Add to this the rise in prices caused by the war and the situation is complete. Here is another good and sound reason why the bar should be removed, and it is to be hoped that the question will continue to be seriously considered.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st Mar. 1915.

179. Remarking on the succession of daring dacoities and murders committed in and near Calcutta during the last few days culminating in the Cornwallis Square murder, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says great alarm

and consternation have been caused in the city. The disappearance of the assassins of Suresh Mukharji shows that the assassins and dacoits have come to feel that they are the masters of the situation and that they can do anything with impunity. Surely this state of things cannot be tolerated. There is no doubt that the police are doing their best to catch the offenders, but it seems to the journal that their hands should be strengthened by the creation of armed vigilance committees. Indeed, if the proposal of organising such vigilance committees and furnishing them with guns and revolvers, as was laid before the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti, was carried out, many of the outrages which have occurred might have been avoided. The paper trusts some drastic measures will ere long be adopted to remove the sense of utter insecurity which has overtaken the entire community.

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Mar. 1915.

180. Referring to the assassination of Sub-Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukharji, the *Indian Mirror* says that, unless

Anarchism in Bengal.

drastic measures are adopted to meet the growing danger, Government will have to make up its mind to face still worse and more serious consequences. It is quite possible that the anarchists, though few in number, have a large body of secret sympathisers. Some Nationalist journals already pretend to be horrorstruck at the idea of arming the police with greater powers. They are trying to play upon the feelings of the simple-minded rulers by appealing to them to try the conciliatory method on a more extended scale by granting larger political concessions. The paper says emphatically that political concessions have proved a signal failure to check anarchical crimes, terrorist outrages and political murders and dacoities. Government must have recourse to severe measures to root out these evils. Those who do not support Government can only be regarded as its enemies. Fresh concessions will certainly not improve the position, for terrorists, along with their sympathisers in various places, form a class of their own and their supreme idea is to do evil in whatever way they can. Dacoities and outrages in the mufassil are bad enough, but when they are committed on the public highways of Calcutta, under the very eyes of the public, the situation must be deemed too serious for merely conventional expressions. In the *Mirror's* opinion the talk of conciliatory measures is pure nonsense. The anarchist stronghold must be attacked with every possible weapon that can be laid hold of and along with the anarchists, their sympathisers and supporters must go. Of the practical measures which have come to the public notice so far, those adopted by the Superintendent of the Hooghly District Police seem to the journal worthy of trial throughout the mufassil. The central idea of the scheme is to establish village defence parties, which would take united action against any band of robbers that might pay a visit to the village. Liberal rewards are offered at the same time for the arrest of dacoits. The paper is of opinion that this scheme is capable of development to meet the conditions of Calcutta. It suggests the formation of Ward Committees under the direction of the Deputy Commissioners of Police. The duties of these Committees would be to keep a watch over suspected persons, to note new arrivals,

to inspect messes and lodging-houses and to inform the police of any suspicious movements that may come to their notice. Every leading member of a Ward should be impressed into this service; and the Municipal Commissioners and resident member of the local Legislative Council, especially, ought to be able to render valuable help. Further, it would be well to consider whether those gentlemen who are known to have extremist tendencies could not be appointed special constables and made answerable for any outrages that may occur within their ambits. The journal suggests that the police should have the authority to keep a register of the residents of each ward and to have control over the renting of houses and rooms to strangers. The theatres and places of amusement should not be allowed to remain open after 9 or 10 o'clock, so that there may be less trouble in watching the movements of suspected persons. Sensational films of detective stories should, at the same time, be prohibited. A stricter watch might be kept over people coming to, or leaving Calcutta, by train or otherwise. The paper knows that some of these measures will be regarded as irksome by innocent, law-abiding people, but it is sure, in view of the exceptional circumstances, that they will gladly acquiesce with them. The police, too, will have a great deal of extra work thrown on them, but this, it is thought, will also be borne without dissent. The way in which the police force generally is sacrificing itself for the preservation of public peace and tranquillity entitles it to the highest praise. If the present staff is too small to cope with the work, the obvious remedy is to strengthen it. Further, it is necessary that the police should be equipped with a motor service, so that they can work at all points at the same time with the utmost despatch. Freer use of the Press Law, it is needless to say, is imperative in order to keep certain Nationalist papers within reasonable bounds of criticism.

181. The *Calcutta Budget* regards the latest outrage committed by the terrorist party in Calcutta as a very serious development of the situation. The easy escape of the assassins is a clear proof of the utter helplessness of the people against armed marauders. For this reason, and in order to check murders and dakaities, which are growing uncomfortably common, the journal exhorts the authorities to improve their methods, and arm the peaceful and law-abiding population. As there is no knowing where the next blow will fall, it is not possible for the police or the military to be prepared to meet it. But if the people had firearms there would be effective opposition everywhere. From the success of the Serampur-Chatra Village Defence Society, there should be no hesitation on the part of the rulers to form them everywhere and arm them adequately—not with *lathis* and brickbats, but with firearms. The paper would have been glad to support greater stringency in the application of the Arms Act, if the Government could disarm the criminal sect, but since it has failed to do this, and evidence conclusively proves that terrorists and dacoits have a large number of firearms, it is simply preposterous to re-establish peace and order by greater stringency and rigour of the Arms Act.

The last outrage and its lessons.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,
2nd Mar. 1915.

182. Commenting on the Cornwallis Square outrage, the *Bengalee* remarks that two facts stand out in clear prominence in connection with this unhappy incident.

The latest anarchical outrage.

One of them is the courage and devotion to duty of the murdered officer and the helplessness of the local population whom the anarchists successfully terrified into an attitude of non-resistance by firing volleys and brandishing their weapons. The devotion to duty which Suresh Chandra Mukharji displayed has distinguished the Indian officers of the Police service, for which no reward is too great. As to the helplessness displayed the journal is quite sure that if the local population had arms and were not wholly helpless and defenceless, they would have used them against the perpetrators of this outrage. Every day some incident is happening which emphasises the urgent need there is for relaxing the stringency of the provisions of the Arms Act. Will not the Government, asks the paper, yield to the irresistible logic of facts and rescue a defenceless population out of the condition of hopelessness to which they have been consigned by the operation of an Act which, in the interests of all, the Government and the people alike, should be relaxed and modified?

BENGALIAN,
2nd Mar. 1915.

BENGALIAN
3rd Mar. 1915

183. Criticising the leader in the *Statesman* on the latest outrage and the efficiency of the police, the *Bengalee* suggests that the more promising of Indian police officers should be sent to England for training in Scotland Yard where they would acquire knowledge which would be very helpful. But this will be of no avail if the Arms Act remains what it is and the invidious distinctions which it perpetuates are allowed to remain. The racial bar must be removed and licenses granted to respectable persons who may thus be able to protect themselves and others. Replying to the *Statesman's* next charge, that Bengali newspapers have offered no practical suggestion for grappling with the evil, the journal says that they have iterated and reiterated the suggestion that some work must be found for the adventurous youths who, for want of any legitimate scope for their patriotic enthusiasm, allow it to flow in undesirable channels. As for the *Statesman's* remedy for dealing with anarchism, the *Bengalee* is of opinion that it is worse than the disease. To detain "avowed and known anarchists" in custody for an indefinite length of time would only result in the persecution of men whom the police have branded as political suspects, and if these irresponsible suggestions of the Anglo-Indian Press lead the police to lay their hands on whomsoever has incurred their suspicion, it will only make confusion worse confounded. Dealing finally with the *Statesman's* suggestion to reform the one-sided and badly-controlled secondary education, the *Bengalee* asks how the reform of secondary education, supposing it does need reform, is calculated to solve the problem of disappointed and idle youths. If the youths happen to be well educated, it does not necessarily follow that their idleness and disappointment will vanish forthwith. The problem can be satisfactorily solved only by providing youths with the sort of work for which they are hankering.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Mar. 1915.

184. Each recurrence of anarchical crime in Bengal, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, furnishes the Anglo-Indian papers with an impetus to level various charges against the Bengali public,—the very community victimised by these crimes. In the latest one occurring near Cornwallis Square the *Englishman* laments the absence of "organised attempt" to seize the culprits. But in order to be able to catch an armed band of hardened desperadoes with smoking revolvers in their hands, the people at hand must, the *Patrika* asserts, be either themselves armed or be imbued with an extraordinary proportion of dash and daring. Where, asks the journal, has any policeman, European or Indian, ever shown any dash and daring in this respect? "Of course, some of them were alleged to have pursued the murderer of Inspector Nripendra Ghosh, with the result that they caught an innocent man who, but for the able advocacy of Mr. Norton, would have been hanged." As to propounding a method of dealing with this form of crime, the *Patrika* says it is not correct to say that the Bengali newspapers have not done so. On the other hand, they have been propounding it too often, and too loudly. The method it reiterates is to remove the restriction on the possession of firearms by the ordinary citizens and to grant them every facility to be trained in the use of firearms. The only effect of such restrictions hitherto has been that while it has completely failed to prevent the arms reaching the anarchists and desperadoes, it has rendered the ordinary law-abiding citizen more and more helpless and demoralised. Such a method is recommended neither by logic nor by wise statesmanship. The police, in spite of the plenary power it possesses, has proved itself hopelessly inefficient to cope with such crimes, so it must be supplemented by a public taken into its confidence and trained in the use of firearms. But the remedy proposed by the *Statesman* is as astounding as its gratuitous attack on the Bengali Press. After taking all possible pains to demonstrate the inefficiency of the police, it naively suggests that the same police should be vested with even larger powers! The *Statesman* forgets that the power of indefinite detention which it proposes has been already amply exercised by the police. Of "disclosures" also there have been enough. But they seem all the same to be as far from killing the "heart of the organisation" as ever. The same paper will perhaps next suggest that the torturing by the police of whomever they suspect should be legalised in order to obtain more "disclosures." It may also propose the imprisoning of every suspicious person! Everything in fact, except the real and rational remedy—confidence in the people.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

185. Commenting on the result of the appeal in the Raja Bazar bomb case

A comment on the result of the Raja Bazar bomb case appeal.

the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that six men were charged under the Explosive Substances Act for manufacturing bombs, of whom Sasanka Shekhar Hazra and four others were convicted and Kalipada Ghosh acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Alipur. The former was sentenced to 15 years' and the latter to 10 years' transportation each. The Government was not satisfied. Taking advantage of that un-English law which empowers it to appeal against an acquittal and apply for the enhancement of a sentence, it obtained a rule for enhancement of the sentences passed on Sasanka and the other appellants and another rule against the order of acquittal in the case of Kalipada. But the prosecution has been disappointed. The learned Judges have not seen their way either to enhance the punishments meted out by the Sessions Judge or subject the acquitted man to undergo again the horrors of another criminal trial. But they have done something more. Of the five men convicted, they have acquitted four and rejected the appeal of one only! Thus four unfortunate men had suffered indescribable misery for no fault of theirs and had they failed to appeal they would have had to pass ten dreary years in the Andamans! The paper remarks, "What an eloquent commentary on the way criminal administration is carried on in this unhappy country"!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Feb. 1915.

(d)—Education.

186. The *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*, remarks the *Herald*, has done

Medical instruction through the medium of Bengali.

well by submitting a representation to Government asking that suitable arrangements might be made for teaching, through the medium of the Bengali language, in the medical schools of the province. It appears that the practice of delivering lectures in Bengali has been discontinued in the medical schools, and the *Parishad* is right in holding that this is a retrograde step from more than one point of view. It is well known that the majority of the students in medical schools does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English, and it is difficult for the pupils to follow lectures delivered in that language. The *Parishad* points out that the female students possess an even more scanty knowledge of English and their difficulties are indescribable. The *Parishad* has come to learn that some professors in colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University deliver their lectures on technical scientific subjects, such as Physics and Chemistry, in Bengali to the entire satisfaction of the students; the lecturers in the medical schools need feel no peculiar difficulty, therefore, in teaching their students in Bengali. The *Parishad* points out that the authorities of the Calcutta University have given an impetus to the development of the Bengali language by making it a compulsory subject of examination up to the B.A. standard, by allowing examinees to write their answers in the vernacular in certain subjects and by appointing University Readers in Bengali language and literature. It is further pointed out that the discontinuance of Bengali will retard the development of Bengali medical literature. The students of the medical schools are the principal buyers of Bengali medical books; and if they cease to buy these books no one will think it worth while to write such books in Bengali. The *Parishad* learns that there is no Government order prohibiting the use of Bengali as a medium of instruction; but the teachers of the Campbell Medical School deliver their lectures in English and that no vernacular text-book is recommended for study except a book on Chemistry, by Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Basu. The paper thinks the position taken up by the *Parishad* is a very reasonable one, and it trusts its representation will receive the consideration it deserves.

HERALD,
25th Feb. 1915.

187. Babu Debi Prosad, writes the *Bengalee*, was a rich banker, living

The threatened misapplication of a gift.

at Sadar Bazar in Barrackpur. He died in 1903, directing in his will that an Anglo-Sanskrit School be established at Barrackpur and leaving considerable property for its support. The will has been proved and probate

BENGALIEE,
2nd Mar. 1915.

obtained. But the Anglo-Sanskrit School is still a distant reality; and now the journal is astonished to hear that it is seriously proposed not to establish such a school, but to divert the funds by giving scholarships to enable Hindustan students living at Sadar Bazar to attend the Barrackpur Government School and the English School at Nawabgunge. It is surprising to learn that a proposal of this kind has been made to the Director of Public Instruction. The paper does not hesitate to say that this would be a misapplication of the money and a perversion of a Trust Fund dedicated by the donor to a particular and specific purpose. What is more, the proposal is absurd on the face of it. The Barrackpur Government School is about three to four miles from Sadar Bazar, where the donor had willed that his Anglo-Sanskrit School should be established, and it is nearly two miles from the Nawabgunge School. It would be most inconvenient for boys to walk from four to seven miles every day in attending the above schools. The paper appeals to the Director of Public Instruction to look into the matter personally. The proposal has created considerable local indignation.

BENGALKE.
3rd Mar. 1915.

188. The Government of India, writes the *Bengalee*, provided a grant of ten lakhs of rupees for the erection of hostels for University students. The money was placed

Where are the twenty lakhs. in the hands of the Government of Bengal, which spent five lakhs on the Presidency College extension. The money was thus diverted from the original object to which it had been assigned. His Excellency the Viceroy's attention was drawn to the matter and the Budget of 1912 again provided a sum of ten lakhs for the same purpose. Four years have elapsed, but nothing has yet been done. In the meantime a good deal of correspondence has passed between some of the College authorities, the University and the Government. - At the Convocation held in March 1912, His Excellency the Viceroy announced a grant of four lakhs of rupees for the University Law College Hostel. As soon as the announcement was made, the then Vice-Chancellor, with praiseworthy promptitude, started the construction of the buildings, which were finished in April 1913, and by June 1913, 150 students were accommodated in it. It will thus be seen that a sum of twenty-four lakhs of rupees had been provided by the Government of India, out of which only four lakhs have actually been spent upon the construction of a hostel for students. The paper asks, what has become of the balance? It is needless to add that hostels are a most important adjunct to the University system, and in the present situation, to which it need not specifically refer, the control and supervision of College students is a matter of supreme urgency. To postpone the construction of hostels is to incur a grave responsibility, and the journal is sorry that, although the money was provided, the hostels have not yet been put up. It appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to direct his personal attention to this matter and thus remove a keenly felt want!

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

MUSSULMAN.
26th Feb. 1915.

189. Of the twenty-five Wards in the Calcutta Corporation, says the *Mussulman*, only one, namely, Ward No. 8 is, and

Muhammadans and the Calcutta Municipality.

was, for some time, represented by a Mussalman Commissioner. Muhammadans from Wards other than No. 8, whose names were put up for election, invariably failed, not because they were incompetent, but because they were beef-eaters. This was the argument actually put forward by some Hindu candidates in order to defeat their Muhammadan rivals and they succeeded in winning over Hindu voters. Nawab Badruddin Hyder Khan Bahadur was the only Muhammadan gentleman who used to be returned from Ward No. 8, where there is comparatively a large number of Muhammadan voters. After his death, when the Commissionership fell vacant, a Muhammadan candidate was elected. The general election of the Corporation will take place in the course of a few weeks. The paper understands that in Ward No. 8, two Muhammadans, one of whom is Mr. Shaikh Mahboob Ali, and a Hindu have stood for election. It is to be remembered that this is the only Ward from

which there is some chance of a Muhammadan being elected, as the number of Muhammadan voters there is considerable, but if there be two Muhammadan candidates, the votes will be divided, and the result will be that the third gentleman, who is a Hindu, will be elected. So the Muhammadans will be altogether unrepresented on the Corporation so far as representation by election is concerned. The better minds among the Hindu citizens who profess to be unbiassed by caste or creed and who do not seem to appreciate the idea that the Muhammadans should go unrepresented, should, in the interests of better relations between Hindus and Muhammadans, dissuade the Hindu candidate from standing for election from a Ward where only the Muhammadans have some chance. At the same time the journal urges upon its co-religionists the necessity of their being represented by only one man from Ward No. 8, and as among the candidates at present in the field Mr. Mahboob Ali is the fittest, it thinks his candidature ought to be supported by those concerned. It would be well if Hindu fellow-countrymen bear in mind that the demand for special provision for Muhammadans in all self-governing bodies is the result of Hindu intolerance. So far as the Calcutta Corporation is concerned, the paper is glad that Government intends to reserve some seats for Muhammadans. The journal desires to tell its co-religionists that, if instead of quarrelling amongst themselves, and several Muhammadan candidates contesting for a single seat, they support a single Muhammadan candidate for a certain Ward, they would be best serving the interests of the community as a whole. It would be a great pity if narrow selfishness determines their conduct in public life.

190. Remarking on the Calcutta Improvement Amendment Bill, the *Bengalee* says it is a highly controversial measure.

BENGALIAN.
2nd Mar. 1915.

The Calcutta Improvement
Amendment Bill.

The Select Committee have indeed expunged an exceedingly obnoxious feature of the Bill, but they have inserted some provisions which tend only to add to the stringency of the measure. Then there is the fact that the public have not had sufficient time or opportunity to consider the Bill, and for this omission the Government must be held responsible to a large extent. On the face of it, the Bill seems to be a very innocuous measure, for it asks that the Board should have the same powers within the limits of the Calcutta Municipality that it has for areas in the neighbourhood of it, viz., to align projected streets and forbid buildings within such street alignments. Nobody will suggest for a moment that such a measure of protection is not needed by the Board of Trustees for the improvement of Calcutta, not only for its own sake but also in the interests of the landowner, who might otherwise be allowed to erect a costly building, only to be dismantled a few years hence, owing to its being on the site of a projected road. The Calcutta Municipality have already such powers given to them by the Municipal Act, and on principle there can be no very strong objection to vesting similar powers in the new body which has been created for the improvement of Calcutta, provided that such duality of powers in two bodies exercising dual control over Calcutta does not lead to any conflict of interests or authority, to the prejudice of the ratepayer. At present the Board has no control over any area, unless and until an actual improvement scheme has been adopted and sanctioned for that area (and possibly this is a somewhat inadequate provision for the requirements of the case); but surely the matter becomes serious enough, when, in the name of remedying this inadequacy, powers are sought to be taken which are literally unlimited in their extent and in their duration. If the Bill is passed as it stands, there will be nothing to prevent the Board, on the morrow of the date on which it comes into force, from declaring a scheme of projected streets in and for every part of Calcutta, which will have the effect forthwith of holding up all building or rebuilding operations for an indefinite length of time, without imposing any corresponding obligation whatever on the Board itself to carry out the schemes. All that the helpless owners will be entitled to do, if they wish to alter their premises, is to petition the Board, failing which, to require that body to acquire the property! They have an alternative remedy open to them; namely, to claim compensation for any damage they may suffer by reason of the refusal of the Board; but the value of this concession is taken away

by the right which is also given to the Board to enforce compulsory acquisition, where the land falls within the street alignment, and not between the building-line and the street-alignment. Then, if the owner happens to erect or re-erect or add to his building within the alignment without the sanction of the Board, he will not only forfeit the right to any compensation on acquisition, but will also be liable to prosecution and a daily fine up to a hundred rupees! The Select Committee, again, are not content with giving the Board powers to control or prevent building within the alignments proper of the projected street. They propose to give the Board the further power of prescribing a "building-line" in rear of the street alignment on both sides of the proposed street, within which no buildings can be erected except out-offices along not more than one-third of the frontage, a porch or balcony, or a wall of less than eight feet in height! It is significant that this provision about a building-line was not included in the Bill as originally introduced in Council, and, so far as the paper is aware, the Board itself was not anxious for it. And yet the Bill proposes to confer this additional power on the Trust, only to tighten, the journal supposes; the grip round the neck of the poor property-owner in Calcutta. There are many other dangerous provisions in the Bill, which also require to be thoroughly discussed, but which, the public have not had an opportunity to examine so far with that care and attention which the matter deserves. The paper once more appeals to the Government with all the earnestness and emphasis it can command to suspend the passing of this contentious measure till the return of more favourable times. The Imperial Legislative Council has set an example in this direction, which Provincial legislature might follow with advantage.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
25th Feb 1915.

191. The District Administration Committee's Report, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has not pleased the Indian public, —not even that section of it to which the Government has been favourably disposed. The Committee perhaps thought that the Mahomedan community would concur with its recommendations, so that the loyal support of that body at least might be assured. But the Committee had counted without its host, and the *Hablul Matin*, with a shrewdness and patriotism that is really commendable, has actually entered an open and strong protest against the unmerited aspersions levelled at the Hindu community.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.
2nd Mar. 1915.

192. The *Calcutta Budget* learns from the reports published in Punjab papers that the selection of Sirdar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir K. G. Gupta has not given satisfaction even in the province to which the nominee belongs, while outside the people hear of him for the first time. It is not the Punjab, with which no doubt the Sirdar Sahib is well acquainted, but the whole of India that he is expected to represent in Council. And necessarily, therefore, the public had a right to expect that, in the successor of Sir K. G. Gupta, they would have one who had equal experience in the ways of officialdom here and equal ability. It cannot be said that there is a dearth of such men, whether among officials or non-officials. Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces, have many sons whose appointment would have given public satisfaction. The journal fears it cannot, therefore, congratulate the Government on its choice.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
25th Feb. 1915.

193. The case of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is more like a romance than a reality. Arjunlal, who is a graduate, is an important member of the Jaina community. By his unselfish devotion to the cause of religious and secular education among his co-religionists for the last ten years, he had

risen to the position of a leader. He was the Director of the All-India Jaina Educational Society and had been appointed principal of the Jaina High School at Indore in March last, when, suddenly, he was arrested there on a requisition by the Delhi C. I. Department. Nobody could divine the cause of this extraordinary proceeding, but it transpired afterwards that he was suspected of having had some connection with either the Delhi conspiracy or the Arrah murder cases. From Indore he was taken to Delhi in custody; but was not tried along with the other accused in the Delhi case, as there was no evidence forthcoming against him. He was then released, but re-arrested at Indore. It is not clear at whose instance this second arrest was made; but the general belief is that it was done either by the order of the Government of India or by the Indore State. Why he was again taken in custody was however not disclosed. He was next found in the hands of the Jaipur State, which placed him in solitary confinement. The paper asks whether the second arrest was made at the request of the Jaipur State, or whether he was made over to that State by the British authorities in the interests of the Government of India. There is no one to answer this question. But the most astounding feature of the story is that he has been kept in solitary confinement for nine months, though no charge was formulated against him nor was he placed on his trial! While in the Jaipur Jail, he was, it is said, forbidden to visit the Jaina temple, though he was at first allowed to do so. The result was that he did not eat for eight days, as staunch Jainas do not do so without visiting the temple. Why this needless hardship was imposed on the Pandit is not known; nor is anybody aware how he was afterwards persuaded to take his food and thus save himself from starvation. But this was only the beginning of his troubles. After he had been kept in solitary confinement for about nine months, he was, in December last, ordered to undergo five years' imprisonment by an executive order of the Maharaja of Jaipur! Thus he was sent to jail without any trial, and on no specified charge. It is not known whether there is any law in Jaipur which empowers that State to deprive a man of his liberty whensoever it pleases it to do so. Surely, that cannot be, for not only is its ruler an enlightened Prince but he acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government which can never tolerate such an outrage. The incident has naturally raised a stir among the Jaina community. The conviction of the entire Jaina community is that Arjunlal is incapable of committing any political crime. But that is not the point. What the journal urges is that no one should be held guilty and sentenced without a judicial trial. As a matter of fact, even a murderer who is caught red-handed is not condemned and hanged unheard. The reputation of both the Jaipur State and the Government of India is involved in the matter. A graver outrage cannot be conceived than that of robbing a man of his freedom and incarcerating him without giving him an opportunity of defending himself in a Court of Justice. The Pandit was evidently not implicated in the Delhi conspiracy case or the Arrah murder case, for neither the Punjab Chief Court nor the Calcutta High Court, which disposed of these cases, found anything against him. Is it possible, asks the journal, that he has been punished as a felon on mere suspicion? That is a most dangerous doctrine: indeed, if those who are mere suspects in the eyes of the C. I. D. are to be treated in this fashion, then half the population of India should be sent to jail. The paper understands that the wife of Pandit Arjunlal has submitted a touching appeal to the Maharaja of Jaipur. Now that the matter has been brought directly to the notice of His Highness, it is expected that the gross wrong done to her husband will be righted. The Maharaja can no longer plead ignorance and two alternatives are open to his Durbar: either the latter should bring a specific charge against the Pandit and give him a fair trial or release him without further delay. This would be doing only bare justice to him. The pitiful condition of his wife should also appeal to the generous heart of the Maharaja. The incarceration of her husband has not only ruined her home but proved a source of indescribable misery to her. Of course no one can sympathise with her if her husband has been justly punished. So long as he is not charged and tried in a regularly-constituted judicial tribunal he must be held innocent. From this point of view his imprisonment is atrocious and absolutely without justification.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Feb. 1916.

194. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states: A correspondent from Mymen-

Rise in the Price of Foodstuffs.

singh writes to say that the prices of food-stuffs have risen there and that the people are severely feeling the pinch. But it is not in Mymensingh alone, but everywhere else in the province, that the same kind of distress prevails. It is the month of *Phalgun*, the most favourable month in the year, and the state of things two months hence can be better imagined than described.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Mar. 1916.

195. That the Government of India should be compelled, says the *Amrita*

"Prohibition of the Export of Wheat."

Bazar Patrika, as the Press Communiqué lately published goes to show, to go to the extreme of prohibiting the private sale of wheat altogether from April to December next, demonstrates the extent as well as the intensity of the distress that has been created owing to the phenomenal rise in the price of wheat. This is the first time that the Government has been obliged to take such an extraordinary step, which is in direct violation of the principles of Free Trade to which it is pledged. It is hoped this measure will serve the purpose for which it is intended. Already the famine conditions prevalent in Bengal, owing to the partial failure of the rice-crop, have made the situation sufficiently severe. And this abnormal rise in the price of wheat has added gall to bitterness. This has occurred at a time when plague, small-pox and other dire visitations are carrying away hundreds of thousands of victims, and thus starvation and epidemics are effecting in India what the shot and the shrapnel are doing in Europe. It is to be hoped, however, that the prohibition of the export will serve to bring down the prices and so minimise, if not altogether avert, the threatened calamity.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALÉE,
25th Feb. 1916.

196. It is gratifying to note, writes the *Bengalee*, that even in the pre-

Gokhale Memorial Meeting.

sent unsettled state of the public mind Bengal has so quickly decided to show her respect to the memory of Gopal Krishna Gokhale by a suitable popular demonstration. By his long residence in Bengal in connection with public duties Gokhale was considered almost as one of the Bengali community, and it is only natural that the sense of bereavement caused by the death of a great Indian who was as much at home in Calcutta as in Poona should first find expression in Bengal. The journal recalls to mind the day when plain, simple and unassuming Mr. Gokhale paid his first visit to Calcutta and, with the help of some young friends connected with the University Institute, called on every man of position in the city. There is now no difference between a Bengali, Mahratha, or Panjabi; every worker in the cause of the country is first an Indian. The paper understands that a largely and influentially signed requisition is being submitted to the Sheriff of Calcutta to convene a public meeting at the historic Town Hall in which Mr. Gokhale had often delivered his speeches. And what can be more fitting and graceful than that the memorial demonstration of one whose intellectual eminence and disinterested services in the cause of the country rank him as amongst the elect of the land, should be presided over by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose whose unique position as a jurist and man of erudition was once so eloquently testified to in the Council Chamber by the late Mr. Gokhale. The spirit of hero-worship is a genuine and sincere spirit in Bengal. Bengal believes in cherishing the memory of great men as a very effective instrument towards national regeneration and the paper is confident that the Town Hall meeting will furnish an eloquent and tangible demonstration of the abiding love and esteem in which Mr. Gokhale was held in this part of the country.

BENGALÉE,
26th Feb. 1916.

197. The *Bengalee* remarks that. Raja Kushalpal Singh moved in the

The Government and our Industries.

last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that, in view of the cessation of imports from hostile countries, local Governments should be consulted on the desirability of promoting industrial enterprise by loans on

lines of *takavi* advances. The motion was modified as a general recommendation in favour of Government continuing, in view of the present situation, to afford such assistance and co-operation as might be practicable in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark and afterwards accepted. Whatever might be the practical value of this modified resolution, the speech delivered in this connection by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark serves to clear the air to a considerable extent. The Government's point of view and policy in the matter of our industries, as explained by the Hon'ble Member, does not tend to raise in us the hope that Indian industries can count on any sponsorship from the Government in the present advantageous situation for their initiation and development. The Hon'ble Member said in the first place that it would be impossible for him at the present juncture to undertake to press upon the Finance Member that he should permit large sums of Government money to be locked up in industrial undertakings. The uncertainty of the duration of the war which has made private capital shy has also had its effect on the attitude of the Government. Thus the two elements of time and circumstances having been considered, the Hon'ble Member's attention next turns to that of place. The long discussion on this point amounts to this—that India does not possess the same industrial facilities as the United Kingdom; neither is the financial position of the Government of India so sound as that of the Imperial Government. Even then the Imperial Government has not been so liberal towards the financing of industrial projects as is generally supposed in this country. The one exception made in the case of aniline dyes has, the paper is informed, its peculiar justifications. Thus the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has sought to make out an exhaustive case against the State-financing of industries under the present advantageous circumstances brought on by the war. To clinch his argument he said: "It is not essential for us to make ourselves self-supporting so long as England is able to produce and supply to us the articles we require." He seems to have mistaken the very spirit which actuated the mover and the supporters of the resolution he felt called upon to reply to. The non-official member who brought forward this resolution and his supporters in the Council wanted to impress upon the Government that now or never is the time to give an impetus to Indian industrial development and that Government, as the chief custodian of all our interests, should avail themselves of this opportunity to pave the way for our industrial regeneration. But if the Hon'ble Member's view is that so long as England is able to supply us we need not trouble ourselves about the matter, then that disposes of the entire question. If India need not be an industrial country for the improvement of her economic situation and if she can afford to be always depending on other countries for manufactured articles, then these discussions are pointless. Holding of sample exhibitions or the dissemination of industrial literature or doling out small financial grants in aid of petty industries will not go a great way towards building up our industrial future if the official members happen to be obsessed by the idea that industrial self-sufficiency is not essential for India. When the official and the non-official members approach the question from such different standpoints, the paper can only ask its countrymen to help themselves in this matter. They can, however, profit by the advice which the Hon'ble Member has given them, namely, to develop a little more enterprise in the matter of pushing their goods and not to hide their light under a bushel. The paper is quite at one with the Hon'ble Member that the spirit of dependence has already done us much mischief in that it has not even enabled firms which used to import articles from Germany or Austria to discover that they are produced in India and sometimes even in the same town without their knowing it. The journal is thankful to the Hon'ble Member for drawing our pointed attention to the necessity of depending mostly in these matters on our own unaided efforts.

198. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the debate raised in the Supreme Council on the industrial resolution of Raja Kushal Pal Sing has ended in the usual way.

India's Industries.

The Raja moved that, in view of the cessation of imports from hostile countries, Local Governments be consulted on the desirability of promoting industrial enterprise by loans on the lines of *Takavi* advances. In other words, the Local Governments, he suggested, should be asked to grant loans to the promoters of

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
27th Feb. 1916.

industries at a small rate of interest on their furnishing proper securities. Member after member rose and eloquently supported the proposition. It was pointed out that, unless Indians were to avail themselves of the present opportunity of manufacturing those articles which were formerly supplied by Germany and Austria, and which had now ceased to be imported into the country, not only would the Indian public be seriously inconvenienced, but Japan and America might capture the markets; and it was a matter of indifference whether Indians purchased articles from the enemy or the friendly countries. It was, therefore, urged that, as Indians were extremely poor, unless they received pecuniary help from the State, it was impossible for them to start new industries or develop the existing ones which were in a languishing condition. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, in a long speech, admitted all these facts and showed much sympathy, but he said that the resolution could not be accepted as Government had no money, and consequently it fell through. It was, however, accepted when, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member, it was modified, that is to say, the question of granting money was left entirely to the discretion of the Local Governments, as now. In the course of his speech Mr. Clark made certain statements which need some comment. He said that, if private enterprise in the United Kingdom has in many directions taken advantage of the interference with German and Austrian trade, the same thing cannot be expected here; for, India is not England. England has a long history of successful commercial enterprise behind her, her people are accustomed to risk their capital in industrial undertakings, and British manufacturers have been able to take up new lines of production with the use of their existing labour staffs. But all this is lacking in the case of the people of India who have no money, no commercial training, no spirit of enterprise, and hence they cannot develop their industries. This is quite true; but the paper asks, Why is India now so backward, commercially and industrially, though at one time it was the foremost manufacturing country which shipped its articles to the remotest corners of the world? If the industries of India had been fostered by the East India Company she would have been a tower of strength to England at the present crisis. But she is now gradually becoming a serious burden to the rulers. For, a purely agricultural country, subject to freaks of weather and heavy taxation, cannot escape from the disastrous effects of frequent famines and scarcity. It is the sacred duty of England to enable India to become an industrial country again; for, while India had cheerfully surrendered herself, body and soul, to England, the latter, on her part, gave solemn pledges to treat her dependency with justice and sympathy. If the Government of India has no money to help the people in their industrial undertakings, then surely the British Government should be asked to find the necessary funds. Indeed, in spite of the war which is costing England fabulous sums of money, her financial condition is as sound as it was before the outbreak of hostilities. On the other hand, millions of people in India are already starving and the real pinch has not yet been felt. In the interests not only of India but also of England, this country should be restored to her former industrial position, which made her once so famous for her wealth and prosperity.

BEN ALEX,
28th Feb. 1915.

199. It is very evident, writes the *Bengalee*, from a discussion that took place in the Imperial Legislative Council that educated India is watching with expectant

The need of Protection.

interest what action the Government will take in this crisis for the promotion of Indian industries. If the action of the Government is confined merely to commissions and exhibitions, to enquiries and reports, grievous will be the public disappointment, and the journal must add that the Hon'ble Mr. Clark's speech does not help to improve the situation. The paper admits that the Government is bound to raise no hopes except such as it can fulfil; but it presumes that it is equally the duty of the Government to shape its policy in deference to public opinion; and public opinion has declared with unequivocal emphasis that the time has come when the Government must enter the industrial field and actively encourage and promote Indian industries. And be it observed that this is the clear demand of a united public, Indian and Anglo-Indian, which does not often agree upon public questions. It is said that capitalists are lacking in India. That it should be so in the infancy of industries is only natural. But if the Government were

to encourage trade in a practical manner, this want would soon disappear. There is a further consideration. The war, by the restriction of German and Austrian imports, now automatically affords protection to the industries of this country. But this protection will disappear when the war is over and the market is once again flooded with cheap German and Austrian goods which will undersell Indian manufactures. Austrian and especially German goods, and the remark is true of imports from Japan, are bounty-fed by their respective Governments. Thus artificially cheapened by Government, they enter and undersell Indian markets. Is it not the clear duty of the Government, asks the paper, to afford the infant industries of the land such protection as they need in this unequal and unfair competition?

200. Commenting on a pamphlet entitled "Common Swindles and Thieves' Tricks" by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that in it the various forms of swindles and thefts perpetrated ordi-

Pamphlet entitled "Common Swindles and Thieves' Tricks" by Mr. Daly.

narly at the cost of an unwary victim have been graphically described and the public warned against them. The methods of the poisoners, railway-ticket swindlers, the bogus ticket-collectors and the railway thieves, as also the pickpockets, the perpetrators of the Bala tricks and doubling tricks, the swindlers by personation, the bogus charity collectors,—in fact all the varieties of swindlers met with in crowded places, melas, thoroughfares, towns and even villages, have all received careful treatment and deserve to be perused by all sections of the public, especially those whose avocation obliges them to travel about in unknown places. Of the Muzaffarpur Sonars alone, the paper is told, "there are in the books of the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department upwards of 250 persons, who, when out of jail, are for the greater part of the year perpetually on the move living exclusively by the practice of the Bala trick." Mr. Daly, the Deputy Inspector-General, hopes that "by familiarising the public with the methods of such criminals we may put people on their guard and induce them to exercise timely caution in their dealings with casual acquaintances." It would be well if his hope is fulfilled to some extent at least. It is also a good idea, the journal thinks, to have this pamphlet translated into the several vernaculars and distributed to the public at melas and places of pilgrimage.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Mar. 1915.

201. It is quite clear, writes the *Bengalee*, that the attitude of the people of India and the services to the Empire which they have rendered in the present crisis have created a profound impression upon the self-governing Colonies. In the opinion of the *Montreal Star*, one of the great organs of public opinion in Canada, which pays a glowing tribute to this country, "India must cease to be a Dependency and must become, as rapidly as can be managed, an Overseas Dominion." Commenting on this extract the *Bengalee* says that the present period is one of the most fruitful in the history of India. Its future is in the hands of its people. They can make or unmake it. But anarchism must cease. It will, the paper, however, fears, be urged against Indians in the hour of readjustment by the enemies of Indian aspirations. It therefore exhorts the Indians to rapidly set their house in order.

BENGALKEE,
2nd Mar. 1915.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1915.

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J. N. BIRD, JR.

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11 CAMAC STREET

ATTOIAO

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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